Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,067—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 23. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th June, 2nd July	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9400
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6523		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that Office at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,683	Rebufat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Corta	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Clunack	1st July
MARQ. BAOQUEHEM	4396	.....	1st August
KORRERR	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORRERR	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4261	G. Gilhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRUDENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullan	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Gobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SELENIA	E. Rudenicich	5139	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,655 tons on Friday, 24th June, at 6 a. m, or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,295 tons, on Thursday, 23rd June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,60) tons, on Monday, 27th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,369 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

22nd June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected.
PASSENGERS	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Met on arrival.
	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B. Morton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.
No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.
Electric Fans free.
Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	June 29th	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—
Bombay:—Messrs. E.I. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 22
,, 9 ins.	,,	,,	Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins.	,,	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 5½	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Shojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	King
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., The Parr's Bank, Ltd.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY		SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 25,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to the ascertained on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIBTOOLA, C. I. E. B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 31d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 2.)

OPEN FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

OAKES & CO.'S CIGARS.

Gymkhanas	...	...	per	50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1	...	per	100	33 8
Empires	...	...	,,	50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2	...	,,	100	33 8
Golcondas No. 1		...	,,	50	3	4	Vishnus Longs	...	,,	100	33 8
Supers, No. 1	...	...	,,	50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts	...	,,	100	33 8
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,,	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	...	,,	100	33 8
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,,	100	4	0	Little Indians	...	,,	50	1 6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1		,,	50	3	0	Kimberlies	...	...	,,	50	3 0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.
Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ld. will be CLOSED from July 1st to July 14th, both days inclusive.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

REGULATION OF FACTORIES, TRADES, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 479 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 the Municipal Corporation has fixed a fee of Rs. 25 for each permit granted under Section 393 of the said Act to establish in any premises, any Factory, Workshop or Workplace in which steam, water or other mechanical power is employed. A renewal fee of Re. 1-per annum in respect of the permit so granted has also been fixed by the said Municipal Corporation. This fee must be paid on account of any Factory, etc., for which a permit has already been granted. These fees shall come into force from 1st July 1910.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order,
L. W. MICHAEL,
Superintendent of Licenses.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st June, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th day of July, 1910, for the execution of the works noted below :—

(a) Works in the construction of a Primary School at the junction of Sankli Street and Moreland Road.

(b) Works in the construction of a Game Birds' cage in the Victoria Gardens.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as noted below :—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	
(a) ...	2,000	Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the contract amount will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b) ...	200	

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted for Item (a).

5. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.E., &C.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st June, 1910.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 188 of 1909.

HIRJIBHOY PEROZSHAW KARANI, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwady Main Road and carrying on business as broker at Apollo Street, Bombay, in co-partnership under the name and style and firm of Batliwala and Karani ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Warden Road and now temporarily residing at Spring Villa, Lonavala ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 139 of 1909.

BATLIWALA and KARANI, a firm carrying on business in partnership as broker at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay... ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

DEVIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Warden Road, Bombay, and now temporarily residing at Spring Villa, Lonavala ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by decrees made in the above suits on the 13th day of October, 1909, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sums of Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 4,102 in full settlement of the Plaintiffs' claim in the above suits respectively.

And whereas by warrants of attachment of moveable property, dated the 4th day of April, 1910, certain moveable property consisting of woollen and cotton piecegoods, collars, braces, neckties, stockings, buttons, office-furniture, cupboards, iron safes, boxes, typewriter, etc., etc., was attached towards satisfaction of the said decrees.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 11th day of July, 1910, and following days at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of warrants for sale of moveable property, dated the 8th day of June, 1910, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 220 at Chanchla Street, without the Fort the said attached property or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decrees and costs.

Each lot to be put for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1910.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JEHANGIR AND BEERWAI,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
S. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."

Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5 of The Bellary Press Co., Ltd., now standing in the name of JEEVI, wife of MOHUNJI MEGHJI, has been LOST by the undersigned. An application has been made by the said undersigned to The Bellary Press Co., Ld. for issue of a duplicate certificate in respect of the said share. Any person, having any claim on the said certificate either by way of gift, sale, purchase, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, is required to make the same known in writing to the Secretary, The Bellary Press Co., Ld., at the Company's office, No. 89 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Company will issue a Duplicate Certificate to said Jeevi.

(Sd.) JEEVI, wife of MOHUNJI MEGHJI.

Bombay, 21st June, 1910.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!

ROOSEVELT

And Grand Review of troops of the French Army

And other pictures of OUR GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY 25th, Special Attraction.

LEMBERG'S

Remarkable victory in record time and the Scenes at the

DERBY 1910.

3 SHOWS.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S

PILSENER BEER,

The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand

PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable

Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS

AND

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM ST., FORT.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years, reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleans s and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years.—I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,060
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

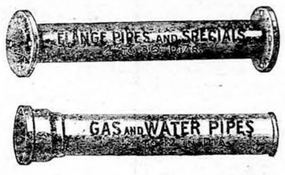
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

GARLICK & Co.
SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES;
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,



JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and battle or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the sexual forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever met with whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, scrofula, leprosy, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these remedies must bear the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, for which purpose on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

☞ COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

AGENTS FOR INDIA—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL be ready the latter end of July of APPLES in August. Delivered in part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during Royal Tour.

Apply to Capt. R. O. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TWO 75 K.W. high speed Allen Westinghouse generating sets working at 220 volts C. C.

One complete surface condensing plant for above.

One complete switchboard for the above.

Eight series wound electric crane motors with resistances.

The above plant may be inspected on application to the Superintendent of Machinery at No. 8 Garden Reach, who will furnish any further particulars required.

H. J. HILARY,
Secretary.

The 16th June, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

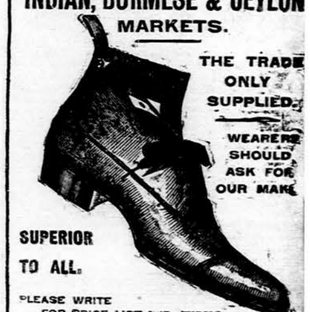
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.



PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodging Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 21.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 82 1-16	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-21 1-2—0-1	
Rentes 3 per cent	... 98	unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20 45 1-2—0 1-2	
Bar Silver Spot... ...	... 24 3-4	unchgd
Do 2 months hence ...	... 24 11-16—1-16	
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.		
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 1-4	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-13	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.		
Amount Paid from the Bank of England about ...	... £	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	... 95 1-2	unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	... 2 3-8—1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 5/8—1-16	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7/8—1/8	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-4—1-8	
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	......	
Interest day to day loans...	... 2 1-2—1-8	
Do. of day market loans ...	2 3-4	unchgd

MANCHESTER, June 21.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	3,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports... ...	13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Dull.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	... 8·09+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 3/4—1·4

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·67	7·57	7·28	6·86	6·66
	+8	+7	+7	+8	+7
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
Liverpool	6·57	6·54	6·52	6·52	
	+7	+8	+7	+8	

NEW YORK, June 21.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Do. Last year	3,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Do. Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York .... July	15·26+14	Advanced on favourable cables and foreign buying.
Do at New York .... Oct.	12·60 +6	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·30+15	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4	unchgd.
Demand Bills ...	... 4 86 3/4	—unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	... 53 3-4	unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 7-8	unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans	... July 14·96	unchgd
Do. at New Orleans	... Oct. 12·56+4	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	... 5 14-32
F. G. Bengal	... 5 26-32
Fine Bengal	... 5 22-32
Good Khandeish	... 6
F G Khandeish	... 6 4-32

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 57
" " months, June-July.
" " Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 33 Sellers
Wheat Choic White arachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 32 3/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1/2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 35 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 60 3/4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-10 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 17-7 1-2
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

MANCHESTER.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11 1-4
George Mayalls Yarn	...	11 1-4

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...	£ 66 1-4
Yellow Metal ...	...	d 5 15-16

ARRIVALS.

"Comstonwater," "Corinth," "Olysia," "Koerber."

BOMBAY, June 22.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. Being Council Bills day, Banks closed their business a little earlier.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	... 1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. Aug.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d. Aug
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1/4d.
France 3 m/s " ...	... 169 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	... 138 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133
" Shanghai ...	... 178 1/2
" Japan ...	... 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet with very little business passing. Rs. 95-3-6 were quoted in the opening and closed at Rs. 95-4-0.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged for ready at 24 3-4 and 1-16 up for forward at 24 11-16, whereas New York also remained unchanged at 53 3-4.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-9-0. As there is no fluctuation of importance in the London market and private advice reported the market "quiet but steady," our market was dull and retail selling being continued the whole day prices declined by an anna and forwards closed at Rs. 72-8-0. Demand for ready was very limited and about 40 to 50 packages changed hands.

The gold market was very quiet and prices remained unchanged. No upcountry demand is coming forward and locally very little business is passing. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices are fluctuating by quarter of an anna at random.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	22	7	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	6	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	3
Do. Dragon	15	0	3
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	8	0
117 Penny	72	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	8	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Strong. London prices were 1-3 up. Demand for ready and forward was favourable and as there were no sellers from up-country, prices advanced by 3 annas for ready and 1 anna for forward.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London declined by 3d. but sellers being very few, prices advanced by ten annas.

Wheat :—Firm. London was 3d. up. Demand seemed good and prices were put up by an anna.

Castorseed and Poppyseed :—Steady. Enquiries were good and prices advanced by ten to four annas.

Gingellyseed, Groundnuts, Mowraseed and Cottonseed :—Quiet but steady. Demand being nominal prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 10
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 7
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... " 6 4
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 10
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 6 12
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 14
Castorseed ...	... " 36 8 to 37 8
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 11
Maize	... " 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... " 42 to 48
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... " 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	" 50 to 52
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	" 45 to 48
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	" 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	" 42 to 43
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	" 45 to 47
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	" 49 to 53
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	" 41 to 42
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 31 to 32
Hard Red... ...	... " 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	— " 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st June :—

Wheat	8,455 cwts
Linseed	5,239 "
Rapeseed	2,416 "
Gingellyseed	663 "
Poppyseed	1,827 "
Groundnuts...	68 "
Castorseed	4,307 "
Rice	1,932 "
Myrabollams...	4,217 "
Cottonseed	8,463 "
Mowraseed...	729 "
Gram	5,606 "
Joowar	404 "
Maize	8 "

LOCAL YARN.

Enquiries from Shanghai are coming and a good business it resulting.

We learn of the following sales:—

700 Colaba Land........................	10 6·14
1000 Sorab..............................	10 6·14
500 Jamshed	10 6·14
200 Jamshed	20 8
500 Kohinoor	10 7
500 Finlay	10 7
500 Swadeshi	10 7

SPININGS.

The market is quiet. Some business was done in Petits at Rs. 2,885 July and Rs. 2,892 1-2 August and closed at Rs. 2,882 1-2 and 2,895 respectively.

David's	392 1/2
Currimbhoy	980
Colaba	1,112 1-2
Framji Petit's	1,725
Burma	525
Kohinoor	700
Standard	1,095
Emperor Edward	700

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,495
Bank of India	68 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2

PRESSES.

Mofussil	810
Port Canning	797 1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	161 1-2
B. S. N. Co. Ord	97 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was 7 to 8 points up whereas New York advanced by 15.

Our market at Colaba was firm and steady and demand from the Mills and Exporters being very moderate, prices remained unchanged.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 to 2 points up. Market for futures remained strong and there being slightly more demand prices advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 282, but demand continued more and price advanced to Rs. 283 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Cohinoor Mills	...Lusur	... 275
200	G Cotton & Co	...Mathia	... 256
100	Velkart Bros	...Khandesh	... 256
100	H Goculdas & Co	...Nagpur	... 297
200	Japan T Co	...Broach	... 298
100	Do	...Yeotmal	... 294
100	Do	...Karanja	... 285
100	Do	...Mundra	... 300
500	Bussan M K	...Broach	... 305-310
200	Ralli Bros ...	...Bengal	... 260
100	Currimbhai	...Karanja	... 255
100	Colaba Land	...Nander	... 250
100	Swadesh Mills	...Bengal	... 255
100	E Spinner and Co	...Mathia	... 250
175	Swan Mills ...	...Mundra	... 299
50	Finlay Muir	... Do	... 299

	Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	258
" Good ...	248
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	277
" Good ...	262
Sind Punjab Fine ...	277
" Good ...	262
Khandesh Fine ...	275
" Good ...	265
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	290
" Good ...	280
Akola Knangaum Fine ...	288
" Good ...	278
Amraoti Fine ...	288
" " Good ...	278
Yeotmal Fine ...	288
" Good ...	278
Nagpore Fine ...	300
" Good ...	290
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	306
" Good ...	296
Methia Fine ...	275
" Good ...	265
Broach Gin Fine ...	318
" Good ...	308
Sawginned Fine ...	318
Coompta Ginned " ...	310
Westerns " ...	290
Do M G ...	286

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	283 1-2
Bengal F G ...	214

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st June :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	......
Central India...	128 "
Barsi and Nagur	214 "
Berar	258 "
Central Provinces	102 "
Oomras...	894 "
Dholera	1,762 "
Broach...	145 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	798 "
Westerns	170 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	...... "
Rajputana	488 "
Sind	...... "
Persian	40 "
Other Sorts	...... "
Total ...	4,297 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	15,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
June—July	7·63 + 1
July—Aug.	7·59 + 2
Aug.—Sept	7·30 + 2
Sept.—Oct.	6·88 + 2
Oct.—Nov..	6·63 + 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·58 + 1
Dec.—Jan.	6·55 + 1
Jan.—Feb.	6·54 + 2
Feb.—Mar.	6·54 + 2

FREIGHTS.

JUNE.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	9 0	... 9 6
Dunkirk	9 0	... 9 6
Havre	10 0	... 10 6
Hull	......	... .
Liverpool	9 0	... 10 0
Marseilles	9 0	... 10 0
Genoa	9 0	... 9 6
London	10 0	... 10 0
Hamburg	9 6	... 10 0
Trieste	12 0	... 14 0
Venice...	12 0	... 14 0
Open Ports	July	... 10 6
	Aug.	... 11 0
	Sept.	... 12 0

The Market is still very quiet and not much doing.

METALS.

We quote :—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs. 54 0
	56, 63, 70, 77, 84	" 53 8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42	" 44 4
	49, 56	" 45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	" 40 12
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		
J ...	...	" 18 4
G ...		
Georgshutte ...	...	" 22 8
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, June 21.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rr.
1 Box ...	...	15,202	12,133
1 Bag ...	...	...	1,500
6 Bundles ...	...	28,565	834

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	16	...
1 Bundle ...	2,300	...	...
6 Bundles ...	...	7,877	...
13 Packages...	...	14,505	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
M. Cohen and Fills ...	Silesia	Trieste
B. Castoorchand & Co ...	Oceana	Marseilles
H. Tarachand ...	Dumra	Karachi
Sundry Importers ...	Homayan	Jeddah
Mint Master ...	...R I M S N'brook	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	15	17,866
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	49	58,567

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 18th June 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 6,689,732
Balance to be remitted from 19th June 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 8,810,268

*Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	21	20	...	11	29
Teheran ...	22	13	5	1	29
Suez	22	13	50	0	51

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Ahwaz line beyond Borazjoon restored. (22-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Suanwei and weining. (22-6-10).

For some time past Mr. Joseph Allison, of Dallas, Texas, says a New Orleans message, has been conducting experiments in the making of cotton-seed flour, as a substitute for wheat flour, and tests by the State chemists show that the flour made from cotton-seed is in many ways more nourishing than that made from wheat. The chemists think that this flour contains quite as much protein or flesh-forming material as meat and that it is wholesome and desirable food, more digestible than food made from wheat flour. In Dallas district wheat flour has been almost entirely given up. It is found desirable, however, to mix wheat flour with the new product in the proportion of three of cottonseed flour to one of wheat, as the former has not sufficient adhesive qualities. Mr. Allison, who has now set up a factory for the sole manufacture of this product, declares that it can be produced at about one-half the cost of wheat flour.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TEMPLETON—June 19, at Donald House, Bombay, the wife of Mr. A. N. Templeton, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAPLEN—June 18, at "Daisy Bank," Coonoor, the wife of Tom Caplen, Manager, Vizianagram Mining Company, of a son.

WARD—June 18, at Nellore, the wife of Mr Frank Ward, Mysore State Electrical Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CALVERT—June 6, at Bijhbehara, Kashmir, the infant son of Captain R T C Calvert, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

MOORE—June 9, at Bholabat Silk Factory, Maldah Benjamin Maurice Moore, aged 54 years.

ROWLAND—June 18, at Shenstone Park, Chetput, Madras, Georgie, widow of the late Captain G H Rowland, R N R, of the Madras Marine Service, aged 70 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 0-5m., 11-42a,; Low water, 5-7m. 6-6a.
Treacher and Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, Fort, 5-30 p. m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 6 p.m.
Public Lecture by Mr. Soami in English on "The Worship of God."

Maxim : "If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we charge the morrow with a burden which does not belong to it."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha," leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Sherala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th June. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 26th June.

Lecture at the Theosophical Hall.—Mr. K. Narayen Soami will lecture in English at the Hall of Theosophical Society (21 Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Subject:—"The reconciliation of the different forms of the Worship of God." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

London Association of Book-keeping Teachers.—The following six students of the "Empire Shorthand Studio" of Esplanade Road have passed the above London Examination, the first two coming out with Honours. All the six students sent up have passed. They were all coached by Mr. Sorab R. Batliboi, A.S.A.A., Incorporated Accountant—the present joint owner of the "Institute of Commerce" of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Advanced Book Keeping :—N. R. Thanawalla B.A. (Honours), S. G. Pradhan (Honours) ; Kesopa Mooseesian; Abraham Simeon; Jamshed P. Sarkary; C. Z. Fernandes.

Kathiawar Notes.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—On Sunday evening clouds banked up and thundering and lightning occurred threatening a heavy downpour. No rain however fell, but there were heavy showers at Vartey Sihore, and Lathi. The heat is stifling all over Kathiawar. Yesterday a special train conveying horses and motor cars belonging to the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar left Dhagandhra at 12 noon. For Jamnagar another special train conveying the Jamsaheb and his followers started at 12 o'clock midnight, when the Rajsaheb of Dhagandhra, leading merchants and state officials were present. The band was also in attendance and the Jamsaheb was given a hearty send-off. The services of Diwansaheb of Wadhwan State have been dispensed with.

COUNCILLORS IN A RUNAWAY BRAKE.

An accident happened to the Municipal brake which was carrying some Municipal Councillors to Mahim for the inspection of roads, etc., in that locality on Tuesday last. A Committee was appointed by the Corporation for consideration and report on the scheme for laying a regular line of streets. It being necessary to visit the roads Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Fazulbhai Meheralli Chinoy, Dr. Sukhia, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Mantri and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath started in the brakevan. When they reached the Mahim Bunder Chokie the horses were pulled up and some of the party got down, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Fazulbhai Chinoy keeping their seats. One of the syces was watering the horses when they suddenly took fright and bolted. The brake collided with a bullock cart. Mr. Chinoy jumped out of the van. No one was injured but the vehicles were damaged and the Councillors returned to Bombay by railway.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN FUND.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Hon. Secretary of the above Fund, begs to announce the following further contributions and to earnestly appeal for more :—

Amount previously acknowledged ...Rs.		72,507-10-6
The Hon. Secretary, United Provinces Association, Allahabad, (2nd Instalment)	"	3,406-11-0
Mr. Satyananda Bose being the 1st Instalment of Bengal's Contribution	"	2,500-0-0
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy......	"	150-0 0
The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E. (being the amount collected by the "Dnyan Prakash" paper in Poona......	"	130-0-0
Sums of and under Rupees ten......	"	11-0-0
Total......Rs.		78,705-5-6

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd June.

479. Parade.—Monday the 27th instant "G" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

480. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

481. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for years 1909-10 are now ready for issue. Members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

482. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Cops and posted to "C" Company :—

No. 6861 Volunteer G. Porter.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The price of radium has now reached something like £600,000 an ounce.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, June 22.

In the Arabian Sea, the area of low pressure and squally weather, such as frequently travels before the advance of the monsoon, is now off Bombay, and moving slowly northwards. The rainfall has been moderately heavy in the Peninsula, being nearly general over the northern half and confined to the West Coast in the Southern half. In North-East India, the area of rainfall has contracted in the Western Districts, owing perhaps to unsettled conditions at the Head of the Bay, while in Burma the rain has been nearly general in the North, and local in the South. Port Blair, Dhubri and Mymensingh had two inches ; Dibrugarh, three ; Berhampore, six ; Burdwan, Cuttack, Gopalpur, Nagpur and Malegaon, two ; Pendra, Poona and Nizamabad, one ; Amraoti and Bombay, three, Ratnagiri and Karwar four.

Forecast :—No large change.

The Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm Signal—Area of abnormally rough weather, off Bombay. Hoist cautionary signal.

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The weather report shows the monsoon rainfall is moderately heavy in the Peninsula and contracted in Northern India

The Railway Board, however, received several telegrams reporting damage by flood on Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Gauhati section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

SECUNDERABAD, June 22.

Heavy rainfall lasting several hours occurred in Secunderabad and Hyderabad last night and this morning.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Espla-nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	5·34	4·70	5·52	3·77
Wednesday 22nd June.........	4·41	3·72	4·08	3·23
Total......	9·75	8·42	9·60	7·00
Same date last year	7·93	6·99	9·23	6·99

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa. Hill	In. cts. ... 3 20	In. cts. 8 83	In. cts. 8 11	In. cts. 8 13

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 18th June 1910 :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	3	98	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo.............	5	68	Dabhoe	10	49
Vaiturana	3	99	Sevalia	6	74
Palghur	5	58	Godhra	4	80
Gholwad	5	1	Patri	2	4
Daman..............	10	5	Limkhera	5	84
Bulsar	9	7	Dohad	7	1
Nausari	5	86	Amargarh	4	20
Surat	4	62	Rutlam	5	34
Kim..................	6	91	Nagda	5	5
Broach..............	6	87	Rajpardi	9	7
Baroda..............	6	80	Bardoli	8	51
Mehmadabad	9	84	Nandbar	3	36
Ahmedabad	3	26	Nardana...........	3	49
Viramgam	1	93			

Appended on Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)	90·1	81·1	...	...
Jask	94·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat (21st)	102·3	88·1	...	...
Multan	114·8	86·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	102·9	75·4	...	4·16
Lahore	110·4	82·2	...	1·30
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	108·7	83·2	...	0·40
Agra	111·6	85·5	...	0·73
Mainpuri	106·3	83·0	...	2·40
Jhansi	105·5	84·0	...	3·49
Cawnpore	104·0	80·5	...	2·05
Allahabad	100 6	81·0	—	1·77
Jacobabad	118·6	85·8	...	0·29
Karachi	91·5	82·0	...	0·05
Ajmer	98·4	84·7	...	3·40
Jaipur	108·2	86·6	...	1·07
Kotah	104·0	86·1	...	7·69
Bhuj	104·6	82·0	0·02	0·38
Dwarka	91 3	83·7	...	0·50
Veraval	87·1	82·3	0·07	2·03
Rajkot	98·1	80·0	...	6·87
Bhavnagar Para	95·6	80·5	...	4·02
Surat	89·1	78·6	0·02	4·93
Ahmedabad	97·6	80·7	...	4·31
Deesa	101·3	81·4	...	4·39
Neemuch	97·0	73·8	...	4·24
Indore	94·6	76·6	...	6·94
Jubbulpore	97 8	76·3	...	6·21
Saugor	100·6	79 0	...	3 72
Hoshangabad	99·1	77 9	...	5·55
Khandwa	94·2	77·1	...	3·80
Akola	90·7	73 6	0 04	7·16
Amraoti	94·8	71·8	3·19	4 75
Nagpur	101·6	71·3	2·19	9·09
Chanda	90·0	74·5	0·08	4·07
Raipur	92·2	77·1	0·36	5·54
Bombay	87·6	77·8	3 23	7·00
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	3·54	14·60
Mormugao	83·0	72·7	2·40	31·82
Karwar	81·3	73·0	3·80	42·61
Malegaon	83 4	71·1	1·54	7·35
Ahmednagar	86·9	72·0	0·50	6·34
Poona	90 0	72·3	1·16	3·15
Sholapur	87·3	72·4	0·11	2·86
Bijapur	85 7	70·7	0·30	2·21
Belgaum	75·3	65·1	0·36	0·81
Aurangabad	90·2	73·2	0·65	2·52
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	74·2	1·33	6·17
Hyderabad	88·8	72·7	0·20	3·90
Mangalore	81 3	70·3	1·40	28·75
Calicut	80 8	74·1	2·54	20·37
Cochin	82·2	74·3	2·15	20·45
Colombo	87·0	73·5	0·45	6·58
Masulipatam	91·8	77·2	0·05	4·52
Bellary	92·0	74·3	0·01	0·14
Cuddapah	98·2	78·6	...	1·78
Madras	98·0	83·5	...	1·00
Bangalore	81·8	66·8	...	1·98
Coimbatore	88·9	71·3	...	0·22
Trichinopoly	95·6	79·3	...	?
Negapatam	95·0	81·5	...	0·50

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22nd JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal in the extreme north, and in excess over the rest of the division ; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in extreme north-west and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess ; the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and at Bikaner, and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in the northern half of the division where day temperature is in excess ; night temperature is in excess in the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at Bhuj and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0·44", Amraoti 3·19", Nagpur 2·19" and Raipur 0·36." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect in the north-western districts ; and equal to the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts: night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 3·23", Ratnagiri 3·54", Mormugo 2·40", and Karwar 3·80." Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been general; Malegaon has received 1·54", Ahmednagar 0·30", Poona 1·16", Sholapur 0·11", Bijapur 0·30", Belgaum 0·36", Aurangabad 0·65", Nizamabad 1·32" and Hyderabad 0·20". Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme northern districts of the Bombay Deccan, and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect at some stations; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon current has strengthened and rainfall has been general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, and the southern half of the Central Provinces. The precipitation has been heavy at most stations. The break in the rains in the northern India continues. Slightly low pressure conditions prevail in the north-east Arabian Sea off Bombay.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, Kathiawar ; and local rain in the Deccan and the Central parts of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd June was 29·554 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Davar.)

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Shroff D and D. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and others, Khunderao L and M Smitham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam, Little and Co., Matubhoy J and M.

502-07 Smitham, B and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.

1000 09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.

158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Janshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Consent Decree.

111-08 Payne & Co. Damji Meroji vs Hunsraj Hirji Shamrao M H

1118-09 Shamrao M & H Hunsraj Hirji and another vs Damji Moroji and others Payne & Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

2-08 Payne and Co R Shivdhar vs Gangabai Jaideo and another J R Patel and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

257-05 Payne end Co Valli Mahomed Hoosan vs F R Hill Bicknel M and R.

142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.

397-09 Smitham B and Co James J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm Jamshedji R Patel and Co.

1071-09 Jamshedji R & D Abdool Hoossein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Sapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M

606-08 Jehangir M and S G Vinayek vs Waman Samrao and another Shamrao M and H.

1188-09 Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana vs Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas and Co.

1-10 Madhowji K and Co P Sursing vs Tricumdas Hirji and others Malvi H M and R Thakerdas and Co.

1104-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Jinababai widow vs Abdool Hossain Mahomedally S B Mehta.

1028-08 Bhaisanker K and G K Saganchand A firm vs N Cursedji and Co a firm.

412-07 Payne and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Tulsidas Nibhalchand and another Jamshedji R and D.

645-08 T A Ghandy K Bapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompenta Salmis G and Co.

83-09 T A Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S

55-08 Munchersha and N V Bechardas vs Alarakhia Khan Mahomed.

108-08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nansaji and others S B Mehta.

884-07 Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.

742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.

103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

976-09 Bhaisanker K and G V Parbhuram Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Association Coy and other Madhouji K and L.

37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sakhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Rogers and Rock Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jeevanbai widow vs M Lukhman and Co and others Shamrao M and H Dickshit D and S Smitham M and Co.

210-08 Matubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji and others Jehangir S and S Mulji and K.

371-09 Payne and Co. M Nagindas vs Sarupchand Lakhmichand Jamshedji R and D Daphtary, F and D

836-08 Pestonji R K and Co Anna R Zuzarte and others vs Antonia F Brajimia and others Ardeshire H D and Co.

22-09 Daphtary F. and D. Anton John Far and another vs. Shireza Gonsalves widow and another Smitham B and Co.

372-08 Mulla and M Barbar Miya Goolam Hoosein and others vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Malang Karim and others In person Ardeshir H D and Co C P D Cunha.

558-05 Khunderao L and M Ranchordas Tribhovandas vs Shridhar Krishna Kothanale and others Shroff D and D.

630-09 In person Ballibhoy Ismailbhoy Datoo vs Bundaally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

6-10 Mehta and D Gool Mahomed Fazer vs Jalob Haji Essa Jehangir M and S.

526-06 Edgelow G W and Co B Shivji and others vs V Ismailji and others In person.

276-07 Payne and Co L Ebrahim and Co the firm vs G Dwarkapardas and others Jehangir M and S Kanga and P.

364-08 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs B Narayen Powker and others Smitham B and Co Little and Co.

518-08 Ragavaya B N Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

Weak and Exhausted — Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.



If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you — then there is help for you in

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE MOST HEALTHY DRINK OF THE HOT SEASON.

WELCH'S DELICIOUS GRAPE JUICE.

This Grape Juice is the best of all drinks in these hot days. It is a refrigerant, cooling the blood because of the little effort required for its absorption.

A wine glass of this Grape Juice satisfies the thirst where several glasses of other liquid leave the mucous membrance of mouth and throat still parched and the stomach overloaded.

OBTAINABLE AT
J. EDULJI & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists & General Merchants, etc.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitilities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches — acute or chronic headaches — sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 22.

Aidgate .....2208 King .....W & A Graham & Co
Ayuthia .....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell
Beme .....1899 Barrand ...Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2368 Robinson...Andrew Zuel & Co
Den of Ruthven..3110 Thomson ..Killick Nixon & Co
Felicians .....2765 Falck .....T Morrison & Co
Harport.....2503 Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Homayun .....2154 Malony.....B & P S N & Co
Ivydene .....2277 Binks ....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa..... 950 McDearmid.....M M & Co
Magna ..... 772 Maude.....M M & Co
Najuri .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowabera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Nerbudda .....1961 Ramage .....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 McGonnell .....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Keddie .....M M & Co
Oceana .....3155 Ryder.....W & A Graham & Co
Quirimba.....4937 Smith .....M M & Co
Rahmania .....1872 Coats .....B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi ..... 502 Willoughley...H & H S N & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite, W & A Graham & Co
Stradidea .....2840 Mason.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Lawada.....3289 Lane.....M M & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla .....
Gresham .....2447 Thompson...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	.....	Dunkirk	23 6 J Finlay & Co Ld
B Warturm	3127	Stephens	.....	Hamburg	1 7... W & A Graham & Co
C&R Devanha	4785	Powell	...	Aden	25 6... P & O S N Co
D&E Newby Hall	2841	Parker	.....	Liverpool	5 7... Killick Nixon & Co
F Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	...	Hamburg	7 7... T Morrison & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	.....	R S Porte	23 6... B & P S N & Co
K Teespool	2933	McCarthy	...	Port Said	24 6... W & A Graham & Co
L Radiant	1845	Smart	...	Philadelphia	28 6... R A Willis
O Crosby	2531	Wamsley	...	Middlesborough	1 7... W & A Graham & Co
P Glenedon	3018	Graham	...	Baltimore	25 6... R A Willis
Q Harmonic	1826	Rai	.....	Antwerp	1 7... W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	1 7... N S Kaisha
3	Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	2 7... J Mackintosh & Co
4	Budric	1613	Collinson	Aden	25 6... G Jewaji & Co
5	Silesia	3317	Radonicich	Kobe	24 6 .. A L S N Co
6	Kasano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	25 6... J Finlay & Co
7	China	3868	Berguglian	Trieste	28 6... A L S & Co
8	Nuddea	1944	Logan	Basreh	27 6... M M & Co
12&13	Oceana	3507	Bruce	London	2-7... P & O S N & Co
14	Dumra	759	Manley	Karachi	24 6... M M & Co
15	Abydos	1940	Robertson	Rangoon	23 6... Hoosein Cassam & Co

Offside K.

Naderi.....1169 Gore.....P Gulf...25 6... B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Indravati.....513 Fakeera...G N F...N F.Bo S N Co Ld

H W P D

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed M'Goa...22 6 ..Bo S N Co Ld
Kola .....510 Morrison...Buchra ...23 6...M M & Co
Babaduri...829 Fakara...Karachi...24 6..Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati.....443 Ahmed...M'Goa...25 6.Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri .....583 Mahomed...N F...N F.Bo S N Co Ld

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Teespool MacArthur Mouslinolippe.
" Kola Morrison Persian Gulf.
" Abydos, Smailes Rangoon.
" Clan Sutherland Rodger Dankirk.
" Islami Green Red Sea ports.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

13 Clan Grant, Liverpool.
20 Lindula, Negapatam.
20 Thongwa, Straits.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd inst. for Suez and Genoa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf left Mombasa for Bombay on the 21st inst.

The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS —June 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—50 bales cotton waste, N Damji ; 1,560 cwt oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 2,750 cwt myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 8 bales wool, B Purshotamdas.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—23 cwt fishmaws and 200 cwt deer horns, J M Rehmtoola ; 2,100 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,040 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 528 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji ; 210 cwt turmeric, G Suchidina and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Crosby s—109,800 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sutherland s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co Ltd.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harmonic s—110 bales cotton, Volkert Bros ; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

Magdala s—110 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 600 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 40 bales gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warturm s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwts weedseed, Baur and Krause ; 1,050 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, M Bhimji ; 330 bales cotton. The New Mofussil and Co ; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, 600 cwts mustardseed, 200 cwts sjwanseed, and 2,112 cwts coprah, Volkart Bros, 259 cwts gum, R Damji and Co ; 105 cwts gum, P Saithabhoy.

Himalaya s—660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji ; 6,572 cwts myrabolams, W Bachar ; 2,275 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz ; 5,386 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Harmonic s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Newby Hall s—200 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—6,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30 cwt gingellyseed, J Fashiri 575 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

China s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

China s—30 cwt gingellyseed, J Fashiri 566 bales cotton, 9838 cwt gingellyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—225 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—250 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—94 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 100 bales cotton, S Gocaldas ; 416 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—21 1-2 cwt condiments, M Poonjaji and Sons,

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—460 bales cottons, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Vatchagandi and Sons.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE ESPLANADE BAR,

WITH

JOHN ROBERT'S BILLIARD SALOON,

BY

OLD PARSEE GEORGE,

REMOVED after 22 years from the 1st Esplanade Cross Lane to the new 3rd ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, opposite to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.

McEWAN'S

ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.

Near Crawford Market.

A few minutes' walk from Tramway Line.

Wine, &c., of the best quality.

Charges comparatively very moderate.

PROPRIETOR :—C. P. OOMRIGUR.

UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH——HIRE PURCHASE——HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks,

A SPECIALITY

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE

FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.....	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights,
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 23rd June, 1910.

THE COMING CENSUS.

THE Municipal sub-committee, which considered the Census arrangements for the city, saw no objection to the proposal to place Dr. Turner, the Principal Health Officer, in charge of the operations, in addition to his own duties, and having conducted a census of his own some few years ago he is better fitted to undertake the new one than any novice can be. But objection was taken to the Health Officer being deputed to do the work in addition to his other duties ; and it is a well-known fact that when a full-time official is charged with additional responsibilities they often militate against the very end for which a full-time officer is appointed. In short, full-time duties are either pushed in the back-ground for a while, or their performance falls upon a deputy, who is also regarded as having quite sufficient work of his own. Had Mr. Baptista written his long dissenting note in terms of this kind it would have been entitled to respect. As it is it cannot be regarded as anything but a direct personal attack on Dr. Turner, of a very objectionable description. "I should have thought," he writes, "that his own duties are sufficiently onerous and numerous to require his whole time and undivided attention. Indeed, I have been seriously considering on account of the complaints I have received whether Dr. Turner should not be requested to sever his connection with the Sanitary Association and Sanitary Class. These may be doing useful work. Heaven knows. But it has created the impression that Dr. Turner is neglecting outdoor supervision work for lectures and magic lantern shows. I do not for one moment believe there is any truth in the allegation that Dr. Turner is indulging in self-advertisement by associating himself with these Associations, but they must take up much of his time." We should like to know upon whom has Dr. Turner's connection with the Sanitary Association and Sanitary Class created the impression that he is neglecting out-door supervision work? Not upon any sane mind. And who ever made the allegation that the Health Officer is indulging in self-advertisement by his connection with these associations? No sensible person. For it is rare indeed that we find a Health Officer, or an official engaged in any other department, willing to forego his leisure for the purpose of engaging in further work than he is paid for. By devoting himself to the Sanitary Association Dr. Turner is doing as much towards improving the sanitary conditions of Bombay as in the supervision of the recognised work of his department and if Councillors, who receive complaints such as Mr. Baptista refers to, instead of returning ridiculous answers to stupid questions, would help to disseminate the elementary principles of hygiene they would be more worthy members of the Municipal Corporation.

The objection that returns have a facile knack of suiting the requirements of the individual who prepares them need receive no serious attention, though Mr. Baptista considers it fatal. "The efficiency of the Health Department," says he, "is measured by the rate of mortality. The greater the population of Bombay the lower will be the rate upon the present daily returns of deaths. The Health Officer is, therefore, deeply interested in the Census returns. He is, moreover, concerned in maintaining the figures obtained at the Municipal Census of 1906. This Census was taken at great expense upon the repeated representations of the Health Officer. For these reasons it is essential to inspire confidence that the Health Officer should have absolutely no control over the census operations." Doubtless the Health Officer will be pleased if the new results maintain the returns of the Municipal Census of 1906, but if he were as clever in juggling with figures as Mr. Baptista is of juggling with words he would not be able to present any misleading or inaccurate statement, indeed nothing but will have been checked and rechecked a score of times before it is presented as the final result of the Census. At the last Census certain special statistics were recorded in connection with sect, sub-caste, literacy in more than one vernacular and for Bombay City tenement population and occupation in and out of Bombay. On this occasion it is proposed to simplify as much as possible and with that object, sect, sub-caste, literacy in more than one principal vernacular will not be separately enumerated and no special tables for Bombay have so far been proposed ; and they are not necessary, though the Provincial Superintendent is willing to undertake the collection of any such information as is desired. But as Mr. Edwardes, who was in charge of operations in 1901, points out, the information contained in special tables was collected then for a particular reason, namely, to give the City Improvement Trust, which had only recently come into existence, some data upon which to formulate its schemes of improvement. Further, it was felt that the collection of such information would throw much light upon the conditions as regards tenement and pressure of population prevalent in those areas which had suffered most severely from plague, since the first outbreak in 1897. At the present date these two reasons for the collection of similar information cannot be said to exist. So there is no reason for incurring any additional and unnecessary expense. Incidentally, Mr. Edwardes drew attention to the fact that to throw detail beyond what is absolutely necessary, upon enumerators, is calculated to impair the value of their work. If, says he, the method of conducting the Imperial Census was that followed years ago, and enumerators allowed to spend a leisurely two or three months over the preliminary enumeration, the information for the special tables might be obtained. But under the Census Act of 1901, which will presumably control the operations of 1911, the preliminary Census must last for three days only ; the enumerator cannot properly fill up in the Census columns proper as well as the "special table," columns of the schedule. Consequently a proportion of the data which he is ordered to collect is likely either to be not forthcoming or to be inaccurate. In brief, the general results of the Census are more than likely to be jeopardized by the volume of work thrown upon the enumerating agency. This should finally dispose of the idea of endeavouring to collect any further detailed information for special tables which are of no practical value either to the Government or the Corporation.

RUBBER SUBSTITUTES. THE Golfer is not alone bewailing the high prices of rubber. India-rubber enters so much into the making of the innumerable articles required in modern everyday life that more energy and ingenuity than ever will be devoted to the endeavour to discover a really satisfactory substitute. Of course similar efforts have been made before, but, with the exception of one trade, the results have not been satisfactory, and the opinion has been generally held that no substitute ever would be found which would prove a commercial success. However, necessity is still the mother of invention, and there is no knowing what big prices may not drive ingenious man to think of next. In the meantime the one trade which has succeeded in dispensing with rubber is the electrical industry, in which rubber is used as an insulator, and an insulator only. Various substitutes have been adopted by electrical engineers, but so far the most commonly-employed substitute is Manila paper. This has first to be dried with great care, so as to drive out every trace of moisture, and then is impregnated under pressure with oil or some other medium of high insulating value. The heavy street mains for distributing electricity from a central station are usually of the paper-insulated type, protected from the effects of damp and from mechanical injury by an hydraulically drawn-on sheathing of pure lead and armoured with steel tape and galvanised iron wires. Rubber is now seldom used for such cables, especially where heavy currents at a high pressure are being carried. In this part of the business of electricity supply other rubber substitutes are also largely employed, amongst them vulcanised bitumen, dialite, and diatrine. In some cases neither rubber nor rubber substitute is employed, but the bare copper conductors are drawn direct into culverts, where they are strained in position and supported on porcelain insulators. Hitherto rubber substitutes have been employed for the purpose mentioned solely on their merits, as engineers have decided that the insulating value of impregnated paper of diatrine is superior to that of rubber ; and in estimating the probable demand for rubber on the part of the electrical industry it must be remembered that pure rubber is quite unsuitable for use by itself as an insulator ; it must be vulcanised before it can be relied upon to possess lasting qualities. Further, a considerable proportion of mixed or reclaimed rubber can enter satisfactorily into the manufacture of electrical cables and wires. For what is termed "house wiring" many special systems are on the market in which the conductors are insulated with substances other than rubber, and whilst these have been employed to some extent in the past there is no doubt that unless the price of pure Para, or plantation rubber which is equal in quality to Para rubber, falls to a normal level, such systems will be increasingly used, with the result that the demand for rubber for electrical purposes will fall off altogether.

SOY-BEAN TRADE. THE soy-bean, of which we have heard so much lately, and which is now becoming well-known in Europe is largely grown in Manchuria. Contrary to experience in China and Japan, it is not there a staple article of food for either man and beast, and consequently the great majority of the crop is available for export. Until last year the trade was confined, of course, to China and Japan, but there the demand was always much less than the supply. The poor growers received but a bare pittance on low prices, and now consequently, Europe coming into the market, has been a perfect god-send to them. The result has been that Japan and China are practically out of the market as buyers, and 80 per cent. of the purchases which have been made during the present year have been for Europe. Last year, according to the British Consul at Newchang, Southern Manchuria exported altogether 1,300,000 tons, the great majority of which went to Europe. Prices, of course, have gone up tremendously, and whereas the first shipment for Europe was sold at £3-10-0 per ton, in February last the top price of £6-5-0 was reached, and there seemed no sign of the demand decreasing. This has been a very fine thing for the farmers, but unfortunately it has brought the principal industry of the district almost to a stand still. All the mills where the soy-bean oilcake is made have either had to shut down or curtail their production. There is no prospect at present of the supply being replenished in the future, and the only thing for the millers, it would seem, is to turn farmers, and share in the profits of cultivation.

FLOATING EXHIBITIONS. SOME of the Home papers are discussing a curious proposal of the British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna. It suggests that under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce a combination of British manufacturers should be formed to send a floating exhibition of their wares to Eastern ports. For this a steamer of some 20,000 tons would be required. The Smyrna people are very serious about it, and announce that a Russian floating exhibition to the Near East on which £35,000 was spent more than covered its expenses. They add that the Italian Government has decided to organise one and that Austria, Germany and Belgium are "contemplating the same move." All these things may be so, but it rather strikes us, as a very expensive and probably unremunerative form of advertising. No doubt such an exhibition would be a nine days' wonder in any harbour, and would be talked of years in the bazaars. But for actual business we prefer the persuasiveness of a really pushing agent, who would carry his "exhibition" in a hand bag. Finally, what about the following as a really business proposal :—"It is suggested that, though orders would be booked wholesale as far as possible, there would also be retail sales on the ship, and that at the end of the voyage the unsold goods should be distributed among the various ports to form the nucleus of "permanent and representative Sample Bureaus."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, who has been paying Simla a short visit, first as guest at Viceregal Lodge and subsequently at Snowden, was to leave Simla for Peshawar on Wednesday.

THE Hazaribagh District Board have given a contract to a Calcutta Company, to construct a Railway Line between Hazaribagh and Kodarma Stations on the East Indian Railway.

A MESSAGE from Dover, states that another valuable seam of coal, 3 ft. 6 ins. thick, has been struck in a boring near Canterbury. This makes the sixth thick seam struck with 500 ft.

THE *Times of Ceylon* understands that the Colombo Cathedral Sub-Committee has reported to the Committee of Synod in favour of the Galle Face site for the new Cathedral, and that this recommendation has been approved of by the Committee of Synod.

A CABLEGRAM from Mrs. Street, received in Bombay on Tuesday, reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Street, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, is much better.

THE visit of the South African cricket team to Australia next season is very doubtful. It is stated that the South African Association, after practically accepting the offer of fifty per cent. of the gate and stand receipts, now asks for a guarantee of £5,000, which is not likely to be given. Appearances also point to the falling through of the projected triangular tournament in England.

WHATEVER may be said as to the merits of the new regulations of the Four Inns designed mainly, it is believed, to keep Indians from entering for the Bar in callow youth and with inadequate qualifications, experience goes to show, says the *Pioneer*, that the man who can afford to postpone admission to one of the Inns, at least until they have attained their majority, are far less liable to come to grief than lads in their teens.

AERIAL navigation has made such progress that the United States and Mexico are now negotiating an aviation treaty to govern the passage of airships across the border. The proposal came from Mexico, desirous to check the possiblity of evasion of the fiscal, sanitary and immigration regulations by the use of airships. The suggestion was favourably received by Mr. Knox, who is awaiting a detailed draft of the treaty. It will be the first aviation treaty signed. It provides for the registration of all machines and the punishment of owners evading the laws in intercountry travel.

DR. Cook, the discredited explorer, is now in Scotland, preparing for a trip to Etah, whence he plans to bring back the records of his discoveries of the North Pole and his instruments which are "cached" there. This announcement first appeared in Mr. Hearst's "New York American," and is vouched for by Captain Bradley Osborne, of the Arctic Club of America, who says that Dr. Cook will secure his data, hurry to Copenhagen as soon as possible, see the King and submit his complete records. Then he will come to New York and combat the Peary claims.

IN view of the assumption by several persons that King George's daughter, Princess Mary, becomes Princess Royal, "The Times" gives prominence to the following statement of the facts by a correspondent : "So much curious ignorance appears to exist, even in the minds of some usually well-informed people, with regard to the title of "Princess Royal" that I may perhaps be allowed to state the following facts in your columns. The title of 'Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland' is in the same position as that of 'Prince of Wales.' It is not hereditary, but it must be created, and it is entirely within the will and pleasure of the Sovereign to do this. When Queen Victoria died the Princess Royal of Great Britain was living in the person of the late Empress Frederick of Germany, and it was not until her death, which occurred some time after the Accession of the late King, that his Majesty was able to recreate the title and confer it upon his eldest daughter, our present Princess Royal, who, of course, retains it during her lifetime."

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Piping Times of Peace.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

IN the beginning of last summer the Balkan crisis came practically to an end ; but the excitation of feeling lingered on for some time and did not allow the full enjoyment of rest during the dog days. This year the European barometer indicates fair weather in nearly every quarter of the Continent.

The general belief in a long period of peace is best illustrated by the enthusiasm with which the French Press applauds the friendly intercourse of Emperor William II and the French Minister of Foreign affairs when their participation in the exequies for the late King of England brought them together. Even such Parisian papers as live on the chauvinistic passion pervading their columns could not deny that the political relations of the two neighbouring countries are greatly improved and well reflected in the courtesies exchanged between their representatives at the mournful celebrations in England. They point out that there are many problems for which the present harmony will bring a satisfactory solution.

The same opinion prevails in Germany. But warned by experience the authorities are reminded that in France the notion of concord and harmony is often identified with the expectation that Germany is bound to adjust her claims in every respect to the views and interests of the French. The political friendship means mutual concessions and a compromise between conflicting wishes is often overlooked. For France the present deliberations about the Moroccan mining legislation will offer an opportunity to prove her readiness of admitting the equal justification of both sides. An object lesson in this respect has just been given by the so-called Mannesmann affair. The brothers Mannesmann of Remscheid acquired a prima facie undisputable concession to some Moroccan mines and managed to interest public opinion in the fighting out of their case against their competitors. Nearly all parties in the Imperial Diet blamed the Government for not supporting such well founded German interests. Nevertheless the Foreign Office insisted on the correctness of its attitude that it could not identify itself with the views of an interested German party as long as the slightest reasonable objections of a legal nature were brought forward by nationals of other countries. That the French Government publicly acknowledged the fairness and sagacity with which this case was treated in Berlin was some consolation. It now remains for the French authoritiee to show the same impartiality when the dispute about the Moroccan mining laws will be settled by diplomatic negotiations.

A similar mood of friendliness exists also between Great Britain and Germany. We need only point to the address delivered at the General Meeting of the German Navy League by its President High-Admiral von Koester. He repeatedly pointed to the political relations between Germany and England. It was according to his statements a very satisfactory sign that in every single instance when during the electioneering campagne exaggerated figures were given about the German naval armament, fair-minded Englishmen came forward and corrected them. Nor were the customary accusations that Germany intended to crush the English supremacy of the seas allowed to pass without objection. The Admiral acknowledged the laudable intention of many Englishmen to view the growth of the German navy in an impartial light and not to be carried away by the popular fancies of which last summer brought some most extravagant outbursts in the shape of mysterious airships, secret landings of a German squadron in English ports and German arsenals at Charing Cross. The speaker showed his consideration of English interests when he alluded to the grand Manœuvres held by the English Navy in the German Ocean and interpreted by many writer as a reminder to Germany. He said that after all the German Ocean is the most important sheet of water for England as it surrounds the long Eastern coasts of England and Scotland, and it is therefore a matter of course that large squadrons are brought together for naval manœuvres so near the coast of the Fatherland. We may say that in the interest of peace a great deal could be achieved if all Germans and Englishmen would learn to judge the doings of the other side without unwarranted suspicion and rather make an effort to explain them from the natural conditions of both nations.

These friendly relations being established between Germany, Great Britain and France cannot fail to have a good effect on the peace of the rest of Europe. Even if the disputes between Turkey and Greece about the Cretan question were to lead to a war, the Great Powers will easily find means to limit these hostilities to the Balkan Peninsula and to put a timely stop to them. More likely still is the expectation, that in consequence of an agreement between the Great Powers a sanguinary conflict will be altogether avoided, because such ambitions little states as Greece or Servia or Bulgaria are hardly in a position to press their claims unless they can count on an existing antagonism between the Great Powers so that they may lean on one side or the other. To resist the unanimous will of the Great Powers they are lacking the necessary strength and courage.

THE WEALTH OF GERMANY.

It is by no means easy to arrive at an exact figure about the property owned by the inhabitants of any country. Various methods have been adopted, but there is none to which not serious shortcomings and probable errors have been attributed. Thus when during the discussions about the financial reform many statisticians tried to arrive at tenable estimates about the wealth of the German nation, the results varied from 250 to 350 milliards of marks. If we are only interested in finding out the difference of wealth between two nations of similar conditions of life, the shortest and easiest method suggested is a comparison of the values insured against the risk of fire. If we apply this method to the three countries Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, and France, we find that the former two hold insurance policies of almost the same amount, while France is left behind them to the tune of 40 milliards, i.e., ten times as much as the buildings of the city of Berlin are rated for the compulsory insurance system introduced 115 years ago. The difference is so large that one feels inclined rather to doubt the reliability of the calculation. For we are used to believe that France is the richest country in Europe. If we inquire only after the capital seeking investment at the stock exchanges that is still the case. The parsimonious habits of the French average citizen account for the enormous amount of floating capital to be found in *la belle France*. There the peasant, the shopkeeper, the salaried official are in the habit of putting aside a certain percentage of their yearly income, either investing it in Government Bonds or entrusting it to a bank as fixed deposit. Even in mercantile and industrial circles the custom of retiring from business at an early age prevents in France the gradual extension of private works to which German and English businessmen look as their ideal. Thus it is a difference of their philosophy of life that induces Frenchmen to place their surplus at the disposal of the Bank and thereby makes France the largest money market of the world. The amount of ready money offered daily at the Paris stock exchange is reached nowhere else. But that does not prove that the wealth of France is in excess of that of Germany. From an economic point of view capital invested in mills and machinery is even preferable to an equivalent amount of cash lent out on interest.

There is, however, one advantage in the French system. For the state finances often situations occur in which the fluency at the stock exchanges is the only resort available. That will always be the case at the sudden outbreak of a war. But this advantage of France must not be overrated. A State like Germany will soon find means to float a war loan at the beginning of a war. For the purposes of the mobilisation the gold deposit in the Julius Tower at Spandau is always available. Thus, we cannot find that for political reasons, the French system is so much better than the state of things existing in Germany.

L. ASCH.

MAHOMEDAN WAIFS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THEBOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The people of Bombay, particular the Mahomedan community, should congratulate Mr. Edwardes who has taken in hand and already collected more than 60,000 Rupees for the Mahomedan Orphanage in Bombay. There are many Khojas and Boras in Bombay, wealthy and respectable classes, who would fill up the gap for the remaining sum as the whole concern will cost nearly 150,000 Rupees without asking the helping hand in this matter from Hyderabad and other parts of the country. When the orphanage would be built for Mahomedans, it would be advisable to give it the name of the Queen-Mother, Alexandra. Some of your readers may have read the confession of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in Lady's Confession Album that the favourite virtue of Queen Alexandra is Charity and King's Honesty.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO SITARAM DALVI.

A BRIDGE PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A B C and D were playing bridge and in the course of the game the Jack of Hearts was led from Dummy. D and A followed suit but B played the two of Spades. He then before the trick was quitted said "Oh Hearts led" laid down the King of Hearts, took the trick and left the two of Shades lying on the table. The dealer then said to B, "Lead the two of Spades," which B did under protest as he stated that by doing so, the dealer was imposing two penalties, namely calling the card and also calling a lead—Yours, etc.

T.

CONFERENCE ON EMIGRATION.

On the invitation of the Royal Colonial Institute a Conference of forty-nine societies interested in emigration from the United Kingdom was opened at the Whitehall Rooms on May 30, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards in the chair. The object was to consider questions relating (1) to the desirability of diverting the stream of British emigrants from destinations outside the Empire to places within it, and (2) relating to emigration from the United Kingdom to our Overseas Dominions. Questioned beforehand as to how the conference could help them the societies had replied that it could do so by (a) suggesting a workable scheme for a National Emigration Association; (b) bringing before the various Overseas Government the desirability of making use of an establishing society ; (c) establishing relations between the Overseas Dominions and the various existing societies ; (d) a resolution that the theory of the farm-school system is worthy of being taken up inter-Governmentally, or, failing that, privately ; (e) suggesting practical means for the ready employment of emigrants and the recovery of moneys advanced to them ; (f) consideration of the question of child emigration ; (g) advocating greater protection for girls on the voyage &c., and the establishment of hostels for them ; (h) promoting co-operation and co-ordination between societies.

LIBERAL LEAGUE DISSOLVED.

A meeting of the Council of the Liberal League was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on May 31, Sir Robert Perks, Bart., in the chair. Among those present were Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas, Sir Edward Tennant, Sir Charles Rose, Sir J. Irving Courtenay, Mr. Rowland Barran, M.P., Mr. David Waterlow, M.P., and Mr. W. Allard (secretary). On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas, the following resolution was discussed and adopted :—"That the Council hereby resolves that the Liberal League shall be forthwith dissolved." In the course of his speech the Chairman alluded to the work of the Liberal League and its predecessor, the Liberal Imperial Council. He dwelt upon the value to the Liberal Party of the co-operation of both organisations at the general elections of 1900 and 1906. At the general election of 1906 ninety members of Liberal League offered themselves as parliamentary candidates in the Liberal interest, and more than sixty were returned to the House of Commons. The Chairman also referred in some detail to the reason which had led the executive committee to advise that the league should be dissolved and, in doing so, he paid a very warm tribute to the eminent services of the founder of the league, Lord Rosebery. Resolutions were subsequently passed heartily acknowledging the great services rendered to the Liberal league by Sir Robert Perks and Mr. Freeman-Thomas.

AN egregious pretender to the British Throne has, the *Daily News* says, once more turned up in America, this time in Brooklyn, where he calls himself John George Edward Wettin Guelph. He announces that he has written a letter to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Redmond, declaring his intention of coming to reside at Buckingham Palace. Of course, nobody takes Wettin Guelph seriously. He is a perfectly harmless lunatic.

THE Tsar recently accepted the resignation of M. Veritelnikoff, Governor of Kostroma. The event excited some surprise, as the Governor was a thorough-paced reactionary, and noted for his zeal in crushing out any manifestations of progressive life in the Government over which he ruled. No reason for his resignation could be adduced, and it remained a mystery. The riddle, the *Daily News* says, is now solved. It appears the M. Veritelnikoff was so occupied that he often signed documents brought to him by his subordinates without troubling to read them. Taking advantage of this, one of his enemies secured his signature to a letter, which was despatched to the Ministry of the Interior, and caused such astonishment that a telegram was sent to Kostroma ordering the Governor to come immediately to St. Petersburg. When M. Veritelnikoff arrived the letter was handed to him. To his utter surprise, it contained his resignation. He read with amazement such passages as: "I am absolutely no use, and incapable of ruling the Government confided to me," followed by a confession of failure and the statement: "I have made a mass of blunders." But he could not dispute that the signature at the end of the letter was his. He owned that he often signed papers without knowing their contents, and had sufficient sense of humour to tender his resignation on the spot. Under the circumstance M. Stolypin could do nothing but advise the Tsar to accept it.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Dismissal of a Governor Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Reuter wires from Teheran that anti-Russian feeling is again growing acute, and untoward incidents arising out of the presence of Russian troops are becoming more frequent. As the outcome of one such incident, Russia has demanded the dismissal of the Governor of Tabriz.

BRITISH POSTAL RATES.

Cheapening Promised.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce was opened to-day.

Mr. Buxton, in welcoming the delegates, said such Conferences cleared away misunderstandings. He hoped postal rates would be cheapened, when the national finances were more prosperous.

THE FINLAND BILL.

Russia Claims Unlimited Sovereignty.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

St. Petersburg correspondents report that the Council of the Empire is discussing the Finland Government Bill.

Replying to the criticisms of the Liberals, M. Stolypin contended that Russia's sovereignty over Finland was unlimited, and there was no necessity to submit the Bill for the decision of the Finnish Diet.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Liberals Dissatisfied.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The appointments of Schorlermer and Dallwitz in succession to Count Moltke and Herr von Arnim have roused the anger of the German Liberals who declare that the Chancellor is now flaunting reactionary colours. The Radicals have decided to support the Socialist candidate at the bye-election.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

Moslems Admitted to the Assembly.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople telegraphs that the Turkish Minister at Athens has informed the Porte that the latest news from Crete indicates that the Cretan authorities will submit to the Powers and admit Moslems to the Assembly without taking the oath to the King of Hellenes.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO OXFORD.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

An Electrical Laboratory which has cost £23,000 and is the gift of the Drapers' Company, was presented to Oxford University yesterday.

Lord Curzon, acknowledging the gift, pointed out that chemical and engineering laboratories were still needed

THE REGENCY BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Regency Bill has passed its second reading, without a division.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STOCK.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The subscription list of the issue of Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures was closed at noon to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The death is announced of the Rev. Grattan Guinness.

[The Rev. H. Grattan Guinness, D.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., who was the son of Captain John Guinness, an East India Company servant, and was born near Dublin in 1835, was best known for his connection with Missionary enterprise. He founded in 1872 and afterwards was Director of the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, later known as the Regions Beyond Missionary Union. This society has two training colleges, and supports nearly 100 Missionaries in Behar and other parts of India, in the Congo region, the Argentine and Peru. Altogether it has sent out considerably over a thousand missionaries. The late Mr. Guinness was the author of a number of religious works.]

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Oxford has beaten the M. C. C. at Lords, by 88 runs.

Surrey has beaten Lancashire at the Oval, by seven wickets.

The match between Warwick and Derby at Blackwell. was drawn.

ON return from leave Mr. H. Cecil Jones, Executive Engineer, will be posted to Pavoy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

Strong Protests from Catholics.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A vigorous campaign is being carried on in Spain against the Government's ecclesiastical policy. Violent denunciations are made from pulpits and the Catholics are telegraphing strong protests to Government and messages of loyalty to Rome. Non-Catholics are holding meetings demanding religious liberty.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT.

240 Miles in Nine Hours.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The airship Zeppelin VII. travelled 240 miles from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf in nine hours, passing Manaheim, Worms, Bingen, Coblenz, Bonn and Cologne.

THE KAISER.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Kaiser has left for Altona.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Northumberland Plate.

LODNON, JUNE 22.

The race for the Northumberland Plate was run at Newcastle this afternoon with the following resnlt :—

Elizabetta 1
Bridge of Earn 2
Venture 3

Elven ran. The race was won by a head with three-quarters of a length between the second and third. The betting at the start was :—

9 to 2 agaiast Elizabetta.
2 to 1 against Bridge of Earn.
10 to 1 against Venture.

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.

The race for the Newbury Summer Cup was run this afternoon. Result :—

Royal Realm 1
Sunbright 2
Rockbourne 3

Eight ran. The race was won by two lengths with a head between the second and third. The betting at the start was :—

7 to 2 against Royal Realm.
6 to 1 against Sunbright.
8 to 1 against Rockbourne.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Special Drainage Engineer Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

At yesterday's general meeting of the Madras Corporation the only contentious subject which came up for discussion was a recommendation of the Standing Committee for the appointment of a drainage Superintendent with English qualifications on Rs. 400 a month to superintend house drainage and other petty works. The recommendation of the Standing Committee appears to have evoked a good deal of discussion, several of the members of that body themselves leading the opposition. Some of the commissioners even went beyond the scope of the subject and referred to the recommendation as an outcome of misunderstanding existing between Mr. Madeley, Special Engineer and Mr. Griffith, the Corporation's Engineer. The recommendation of the Standing Committee was voted by a majority of 16 to 10.

FALSE AND MISCHIEVOUS RUMOUR.

Mr. Norton Reported Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Strong but baseless rumours were current in the town to-day that Mr. Norton was shot dead by an anarchist in the precincts of the High Court, Special representatives of the daily press rushed to the Court and the Police Commissioner telephoned to the Police Officer in charge of the High Court to ascertain the matter. To the relief of all Mr. Norton was seen conducting the Mitchell divorce case. During the midday adjournment when Mr. Norton came to know of this rumour he told a press correspondent that he was sure he was alive.

RIFLES ACCOUTREMENTS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Government of India have sanctioned the equipment of Electrical Engineer Volunteer companies, with rifles and accoutrements in the same way as Infantry Volunteer Rifles. These companies are to perform musketry course prescribed for Naval and Artillery Volunteer Corps, and the allowance authorised for musketry prizes will be admissible to them.

BENGALI BOOK PROSCRIBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

The Bengali book and play, "Holo Ki," are prohibited by an official notification in to-day's "Calcutta Gazette" as containing words of such a nature as to have a tendency to excite disaffection towards Government.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Another small raid is reported from Dehra Ghazi Khan when a gang of Shinwaris crossed the border and looted in a small village a number of Hindu shops. A detachment of Baluchis was sent after the raiders.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The Honours List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

A cablegram has been received from the Secretary of State notifying the 24th instant as a public holiday for the celebration of the birthday of the King-Emperor.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

Friday's Honours List, says the *Pioneer*, will contain five British G.C.S.I's., nine C.I.E.s, nine C.S.I's., one G.C.I.E., one K.C.I.E. There is no vacancy among the K.C.S.I., and no Indian G.C.S.I.

While Lord Minto would naturally desire to make his last Honours List a full one, a certain amount of frugality in the bestowal of honours seem called for, with the Coronation not so very far ahead, and another Honours List in the interval.

MR. DALRYMPLE CLARK'S CASE.

Further Evidence Taken.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

In the Sessions trial of Mr. Dalrymple Clark to-day the two chief witnesses were Mr. L. T. Newton who was Assistant Superintendent of the Kheddahs, Burma, at the time the two elephants, Maud and Thompson, were sold, and Mr. E. S. Green who did business as elephant trader under the name of Messrs. Green and Co.

Mr. Newton spoke about a letter from Messrs. Steel Brothers to Mr. Clark at Maymyo about the draft on the Calcutta Bank for Rs. 8,500 as the price of these two elephants. Mr. Clark wrote in a foot note to this letter asking Mr. Newton for the receipt form telling him. Mr. Clark was not passing that transaction through the accounts as it was an exchange of animals. This document he since kept with him for six years without Mr. Clark's knowlegde (he explained to Court), because he did not understand the transaction referring to the exchange of animals. He kept it for personal protection in order that no blame should attach to him in the event of anything turning up. On return from furlough in August 1906 Mr. Newton was informed by Mr. Clark that owing to a temporary suspension of operations the establishment would be reduced and asked him to go on leave. Mr. Newton saying that he was unable to live on half pay Mr. Clark offered and he accepted a post with Messrs. Green and Co. Mr. Newton, while in the Keddah service, had no personal knowledge of hunting or field operations, his duties being purely clerical. In September 1908 Messrs. Green and Co. dispensed with Mr. Newten's services; since then he has been living in Lucknow doing nothing. In May this year the Superintendent of Police there at the request of the Burma Police asked Mr. Newton to give evidence when he produced the document above referred to.

Mr. Green, Tea Planter, who made Mr. Clark's acquaintance in 1901, threw light on the mysterious Green and Company which did extensive transactions but had no offices in Burma. At Mr. Clark's request Mr. Green abandoned tea planting to cooperate with Mr. Clark in selling new captures from the Burma Kheddahs. The firm had no name when he joined in 1902. Mr. Clark suggested to name it after him and it bore the name of Green and he was ignorant who comprised the Company. His dealings were always only with Mr. Clark who financed all his transactions through the Calcutta Bank. This Company purchased new captures from the Kheddahs and sold them on the same site soon afterwards making a profit of four hundred a head, all receipts being remitted to Calcutta under Mr. Clark's instruction. Green enquired the needs of Rangoon firms, reporting the result to Mr. Clark. Similarly at Mr. Clark's request Mr. Green in 1903 purchased 40 elephants, eleven from Assam Bengal Railway, of which three were sold to Messrs. Steel Bros. and the rest to the Kheddah Camp.

Hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA IN JAPAN.

Banquetted at the Foreign Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

Latest advices from Tokio state that the Gaekwar of Baroda and suite were entertained at a Banquet at the Foreign Office on May 31st, by Count Komura, Minister, Foreign Affairs. His Highness left Yokohama on June 1st for America. He has given several donations in Japan, among others to the Oriental Ladies' League, five-hundred dollars, and to the Japan Red Cross Society, three-hundred shofukugi.

INDIAN REFUGEES IN PERSIA.

Ajit Singh and Amba Pershad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Private advices state that Ajit Singh and Amba Pershad are at Shiraz in Persia and reported to be conducting seditious propaganda against the British and Russian Governments. They are editing a Persian newspaper.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Railway Board have accorded approval to the provision of the additional rolling stock required for the working of the Nagda-Muttra Chord Railway.

Mr. White, Executive Engineer, is appointed Supperintendent of Works in charge of surveys and projects connected with the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara, under the direct administrative control of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. R. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, is on return from foreign service, posted to N.-W. Railway.

Mr. Roberts, Deputy Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is proceeding home on leave. Mr. Howard from Bombay will officiate and Mr. Coutts from the Ganges Bridge Project will officiate for Mr. Howard as Junior Inspector of Railways, Bombay.

MR. R. J. WILKINSON has been unanimously elected by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce as their representative on the Rangoon Port Trust in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart resigned.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR ON SEDITION.

The circular letter issued by the Government of India to their officers on the question of sedition in India, although it has found its way into print, was not intended for publication. For that very reason, it is all the more a genuine, human document. The same sentiments, had they been designed for the public, would have been clothed in language more restrained and guarded. In the present case, however, the Government, secure in the privacy of the closet, were in a position to express their inmost thoughts more freely and naturally; hence, the circular has a value and significance of its own. It is clear that the authorities have a full and adequate conception of the extent of sedition and disaffection in India, that they find it to be a greater evil than they would care to own in public. The strict instructions conveyed in the letter to the officials show that they recognize the necessity of suppressing sedition and, in the first instance, strangling it at its birth, by every means in their power. They perceive that it cannot be effectually combatted by the mere excercise of executive power or by penal legislation. It needs for its extermination a combination and co-ordination of forces, in which the Government must have the zealous and active co-operation of the official classes, as well as the public at large. The whole commonwealth being vitally interested in the peace, order and progress of the country, it is the duty of every section comprising it to take part in the counter-movement against the forces of violence and disruption. The men in the public service are plainly told that they must not consider their task done, when their official day's work is concluded. They must cultivate, each within his own area, the acquaintance of the leading members of the Indian community, and keep themselves informed of the political organizations in their districts, maintaining a close watch over their spirit and tendency, and preventing them from degenerating into noxious growths. The officers are called upon to equip themselves with correct facts upon those public questions especially, which readily lend themselves to the dark designs of revolutionaries. The greatest mischief, in the opinion of Government, is done in consequence of their propagating the false doctrine that India is drained of her wealth by her connection with Great Britain. Many years ago, a socialist wrote an article on the subject in "the Nineteenth Century" under the sensational heading, "Bleeding to Death," and the idea was since taken a strong hold of the mind of nationalists. The officials, in their intercourse with natives, cannot be effective or convincing in their argument on this and other questions of a like nature, unless they have been able to study them. They should have at hand an authoritative publication containing true facts and sound opinions about them. If it were to be issued under the authority of Government, the enemy will represent it as an interested piece of special pleading. It would have the greatest weight, if it emanated from a respectable association of Indians, or from a man of the weight and character, say of the Hon. Mr Gokhale.

THE DISTRICT OFFICER.

We have had it on the highest authority that the district officer was a very hard worked man, whose time was fully occupied with routine and red-tape, who was but a well-ordered machine just acting in conformity with rules and regulations, who had no initiative and no discretion allowed to him in the discharge of his duties, and no time to look to the right or the left. If, as has been urged, he has little time to cultivate the amenities of life in relation to Indian society, I wonder if he will be able to do this, and a great deal more, that has now been imposed upon him as part of his duty. It is virtually proposed to turn the district officer into a peripatetic political philosopher, establishing a sympathetic intercourse with people; keeping himself fully informed about their inner political movements; arguing and remonstrating with them, or warning and persuading, as occasion might require; opposing mischievous doctrines by correct and healthy ideas on the economic question, and on the general good derived from the British rule. This is, indeed, a large order. The first condition of obedience to the behests of Government is that the official must abandon his reserve and aloofness, must emerge from his shell and come nearer to the people, if his personality were to have any effect in mending the situation. He must not barricade himself behind a heap of files, dispensing right and justice like an invisible divinity. In so far as the administration is made more human, it will be more popular, and this, in itself, will be a considerable gain.

"POISONED INSTRUCTION."

The Government want the co-operation of the people much more than that of their servants. It is complained that the people are chary of giving information on evidence in political cases. This may be partly due to sympathy with the culprits, and oftener to the rooted dislike of natives to incriminate a fellow being, if it is not his personal interest to do so. It is also in very great part due to the terrorism exercised by the malcontents, who have been able to make a terrible example of some of the informers. Government have yet to devise means for their safety and protection. The duty which devolves upon teachers and professors is not forgotten in the circular, which says that "particularly" an effort should be made to secure proper instruction in Indian schools, in place of the present faulty and even poisoned instruction given to lads as an education." So far from acting loyally by the state and faithfully by the pupils, some institutions teach history and other subjects in their own way, drawing from the lessons a moral which is not justified by the facts or the circumstances. A striking example is furnished by the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay on the answers given by some of the candidates in the history paper at the University Final Examination. "Some of the answers," he said, "showed that either a good deal of wrong information is given, or a good deal of correct information is suppressed in the schools." Remarking on this, the Governor-in-Council has observed that "he views the incorrect and badly informed teaching of modern history as most unsatisfactory," and he asks the Director to report what steps should be taken to secure that proper instruction is imparted in the subject. There is obviously an attempt in some quarters to poison the river at its source.

THE SANJAN MEMORIAL.

The scheme of commemorating the Hejira of the Parsis and their first settlement in Sanjan is provoking some discussion in the Parsi press. The right of Sanjan to the honour is disputed by some writers on the ground that this was not the spot on which their ancestors had landed in India when they were driven from their home-land by the Arabs. There is no historical record of an indisputable character relating to the place where they first set foot on their arrival in India. But Div-in very generally believed to be that place. It is stated that after a stay of nineteen years, they imigrated from Div to Sanjan where they lived for a long period, varying from three to six centuries. Sanjan was then a very large, populous and busy town. Tradition says that the Parsis, loyal as ever to their rulers, had fought a battle on behalf of their Hindu king against an army of Moslem invaders, and that they had lost 1,400 men on the field of battle. A vernacular paper suggests that the memorial to be raised at Sanjan should commemerate this sanguinary engagement fought about six hundred years ago. Rather a belated honour to the dead! It would be absurd to signalize in this manner a solitary incident, about which no very authentic details are available, in preference to a great historical event. A memorial to commemorate, as it were, the new birth of the race in India will make a powerful appeal to the imagination. It will quicken the historical sense, by taking it back over the space of 1,200 years, during which the remnants of a great race, having passed through strange vicissitudes, eventually found ample scope for their remarkable progress and development under the British rule. Although they have adopted many customs from the Hindus, and although the great Hindu festivals are still observed by them, the Parsis have been able, through all these centuries, to preserve in their integrity the essential characteristics of their race and religion. To symbolize a solitary contest, in preference to a historical epoch marking a new departure in the life and fortunes of a race, would betray a singular lack of proportion, as well as imagination. I do not think, however, that my Parsi neighbours will entertain for a moment this singular proposal. The memorial column, to be worthy of its object, must cost a very large sum of money. The fund started for the purpose is making slow progress, having crept up to about Rs. 3,500 only. The community seems to have no idea of the total sum required, nor do the promoters appear to have a clearly defined conception of the form it should take, and the probable cost it would entail. They will do well to lay before their brethren a detailed scheme, after consulting artists of renown.

DION.

TRADE OF BURMA.

Decrease of 254 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

The Trade of Burma for the official year 1909-10, including the Government treasure transactions, aggregated to Rs. 5,509 lakhs showing a decline of 254 lakhs (or four per cent.) compared with the previous year, but is still in excess of the average value of quinquennium preceding 1907-08 by four hundred lakhs. The private foreign trade, valued at Rs. 2,710 lakhs, recorded an improvement of nearly ninety-four lakhs (or four per cent.), over the previous year, and of 158 lakhs over the quinquennium. The imports worth 1,102 lakhs, declined by 216 lakhs, from the previous year, improved by 267 lakhs over the quinquennium exports, the lakhs showed being compared with the same periods. increase 310 lakhs, and decline nine lakhs.

The main features of foreign trade (1) depression of imports of cotton, woollen, and silk goods, produced by overstocking of market in previous year; (2) partial revival of export trade, due to larger shipments of rice and mineral oil. There were indications of improvement of the import trade towards the close of the year.

The private coasting trade, 2,654 lakhs, declined by 137 lakhs (five per cent.) from the previous year, but improved by 622 lakhs over the quinquennium. The coasting imports, 942 lakhs, showed decreases of seven lakhs and fourteen lakhs, compared with the periods above. The coasting exports 1,711 lakhs recorded respectively, decline 129 lakhs, improvement 636 lakhs. The decline in the coasting trade was chiefly in exports due to the smaller shipments of rice to Bengal, owing to the improvement of the famine conditions in that province, but the loss was more than counterbalanced by larger shipments to foreign ports of revenue during the year. The Government of India cannot afford to face another deficit next year, and the utmost economy is essential in all departments. Failing all efforts at economy, it may be found necessary in the end, to secure the appointment of a strong Commission to enquire into the financial position of the Government of India, and suggest proper control of the revenue and expenditure of the country. The question relating to the heavy growth of the civil pension charges is already under active consideration and it is quite probable that a small committee will meet to deal with the future pension problems.

EFFORTS TOWARDS ECONOMY IN SIMLA.

Possible Commission of Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Since the beginning of the Simla season, the Finance Department has been making a special effort, to restrict and restrain the growth of expenditure, but this has by no means proved an easy task. The spending departments do not fully realise the position, and their demands do not seem to have been reduced. The Financial prospects have been also rendered obscure by the continued fall in railway earnings, and the entire dislocation of the opium market, and the situation will now demand a very careful handling.

ACTING COLLECTORSHIPS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 22.

The following Press Communique is issued:—"There is no foundation for the statement, made by the Madras newspapers, that under the new organisation scheme, all Acting Collectors will act in third grade only. The number of acting appointments in the lowest grade of Collectors or Judges is limited to a number of sanctioned posts in that grade, at present five in the case of third grade Collectors. Thus, if nine Sub-Collectors in all were acting as Collectors only, the junior five would be acting in the third grade, and the remainder would be acting in the second.

SANATORIA IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

With reference to the order of the Government of India, requesting provincial Governments to give their views, relative to the establishment of homes or sanatoria for the cure of consumptives in various parts of India, the Madras Government have addressed the Surgeon General and other medical authorities, for an expression of their views as to the desirability of establishing such homes. In the event of the medical opinion favouring the proposal, one of the best equipped homes will be probably situated on the Nilgiris.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Heavy floods have caused many railway breaches in Bengal. The Gorakhpur-Gonda loop line was breached between Shohratganj and Pachperva stations, and a bridge between Sorbhog and Sorupetta station, in the Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway, has been washed away.

EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

Meetings are being held throughout the Madras Presidency, where a general committee and local committees are being established, to co-operate with the Central Committee in Madras of the Edward Memorial Fund.

ANOTHER DARING DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Another dacoity of a daring character is reported from Barasat in twenty-four Pergunnas, the victim being a local money-lender. The inmates were tortured, and some of them have been sent to hospital.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Census In Bombay.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

CEMETERY AT DHARAVI.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 21st April from the Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Administrator, Diocese of Damaun, stating that a part of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Dharavi was acquired by Government for the Port Trust Railway; that the Bishop was given the option of taking the amount of compensation, Rs. 6,326 9-10, or getting the walls repaired by the Municipality, and that he preferred that the work should be done by the Municipality. The work was accordingly undertaken by the Executive Engineer but was never completed and that it was so badly carried out that cracks appeared in several places. That the matter was brought to the notice of the Commissioner, but that he declined to do any more work. Copy of a correspondence on the subject was forwarded and Fr. Pera requested that the Commissioner having undertaken to do the work, it should be faithfully carried to completion.

Reporting on the letter, the Commissioner stated: The Executive Engineer reports that in the original estimate the portion of the wall now required by the Very Rev. Pera to be repaired was not included, as it was then standing and that it has since fallen down. It is possible that the Administrator may have originally understood that the wall round the whole of the cemetery was to be reconstructed by the Municipality. But the Municipality have already spent Rs. 5,037 on the work, and the cost of reconstructing the portion of the wall shown in red is estimated at Rs. 4,361. The whole compensation, received by the Municipality from the Port Trust, was Rs. 6,326, and the expenditure of this sum, or any portion of it, on the cemetery was an act of grace, not of obligation. I do not think there is any obligation on the Municipality to spend not only the whole of this sum, but Rs. 3,072 in excess of it, more especially since, as pointed out in Mr. Sheppard's No. 5278 of 29th May 1907, it is the duty of the Community concerned to keep the burial ground in a proper state of repair As regards the cracks in the wall constructed by the Municipality the Executive Engineer, who examined the walls very carefully, stated: The work was so badly done that cracks appear in several places is incorrect and could only have been made by a person without knowledge of the subject. What has happened is that the wall is built upon a hygroscopic clay which, having parted with moisture during the dry weather, has cracked in many places and consequently the wall has moved and been cracked, and the same thing occurred with the old wall, portions of which are still standing.

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corperation with the recommendation that the petitioner be replied in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

THE ENSUING CENSUS OPERATION.

The Committee considered the report of the sub-committee on the proposals in connection with the ensuing Census operations in Bombay.

The report ran as follows:—The sub-committee beg to state that they see no objection to the proposal that as usual half the cost of the operations in respect of Bombay city should be borne by the Corporation. They also see no objection to the proposal to place Dr. Turner in charge of the operations in Bombay, in addition to his own duties. From the letter of the Commissioner, it appears that it is not proposed to prepare on this occasion a special report for Bombay as was done on the last occasion. The sub-committee think that even though a special report may not be prepared for Bombay, the information collected in the year 1901 under the following special tables should also be gathered on this occasion as it will be very useful for reference in connection with the operations of the City Improvement Trust and the question of Town Planning. Special Tables:—1. Classification of buildings, 2. classification of buildings by floors, 3. classification of buildings by the number of tenements, 4. classification of buildings by the number of occupants, 5. distribution of persons by rooms, 6. table showing number of tenements per inhabited house, 7. table showing total population of each religion in each circle and its relation to houses and tenements.

It appears from a note received by the Commissioner from the Provincial Superintendent of Census for the Bombay Presidency, that that officer is prepared to arrange for the collection of any information that any of the large towns may require in addition to that abstracted in the standard Census tables and the sub-committee are of opinion that the Corporation should ask for the above mentioned special tables for Bombay. As the Municipality will bear half the cost, it is presumed that the extra cost, if any, involved in compiling the special tables for Bombay, will be included in the total cost and that the Municipality will not be called upon to bear the whole of the extra cost.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, in a separate note, says:—I agree with paragraph 1 of the Sub-Committee's report: but I hardly think it necessary to have all the proposed tables prepared. It must be remembered that the information contained in Special Tables 1-7 was collected in 1901 for a particular reason, namely, to give the City Improvement Trust, which had only recently come into existence, some data upon which to formulate its schemes of improvement. Further it was felt that the collection of such information would throw much light upon the conditions as regards tenements and pressure of population prevalent in those areas which had suffered most severely from plague, since the first outbreak in 1897. At the present date these two reasons for the collection of similar information can hardly be said to exist. The Improvement Trust has formulated a full programme and is, I believe, in a position to supply such statistics as may be necessary for the discussion of any housing scheme for all parts of the City. Plague has fortunately decreased in virulence and no longer occupies "that bad eminence," which it held in 1901.

But laying aside these negative arguments against the preparation of all the special tables mentioned, I put forward the positive argument that the collection of the information upon which these tables are subsequently based throws an almost intolerable burden upon the enumerator, and that in consequence he is almost bound to shirk the task of getting the really important information regarding the population entered up fully in the schedules. If the method of conducting the Imperial Census was that followed years ago, i. e., if the enumerators were allowed to spend a leisurely two or three months over the preliminary enumeration, my objection would certainly lack force. But under the Census Act of 1901, which will presumably control the operations of 1911, the preliminary census must last for 3 days only; and I know from my personal experience in 1901 that the enumerator cannot properly fill up in three days the census columns proper as well as the "special table," columns of the schedule. Consequently a proportion of the data which he is ordered to collect is likely either to be not forthcoming or to be inaccurate. In brief the general results of the Census are more than likely to be jeopardized by the volume of work thrown upon the enumerating agency. It may be argued that the difficulty could be overcome by halving the size of the enumerators' beats. This would be true, if men were forthcoming to man all the beats and if the cost were not prohibitive. But as a matter of fact, I found in 1901 that after utilizing the unpaid services of all Government, Municipal and Railway servants, the pupils of three schools and after the freest possible use of Household Schedules (which are filled up by the house-holder himself), I was still from 400 to 500 men short and that it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to find English-knowing men in sufficient numbers to man all the beats. I, therefore, consider that it will be impossible to obtain a sufficient staff to work any larger number of beats than I created in 1901. Finally if it is decided that some special tables should be prepared, I consider that Nos. 4 and 5 in the above list are the most important and would best repay preparation. But the preparation of any more than these two will result in the enumerators being charged with a heavier task than they can possibly accomplish within the time-limit, with the result that work in many cases will be scamped and the general results of the Census will be spoiled.

ATTACK ON THE HEALTH OFFICER.

In a long dissenting note Mr. Baptista says:—I strongly disapprove of the proposal to place Dr. Turner in charge of the census operations in addition to his own usual duties. I should have thought that his own duties are sufficiently onerous and numerous to require his whole time and undivided attention. Indeed I have been seriously considering on account of the complaints I have received whether Dr. Turner should not be requested to sever his connection with the Sanitary Association and Sanitary Class. These may be doing useful work, Heaven knows. But it has created the impression that Dr. Turner is neglecting outdoor supervision work for lectures and magic lantern shows. I do not for one moment believe there is any truth in the allegation that Dr. Turner is indulging in self-advertisement by associating himself with these Associations, but they must take up much of his time. I ask any Councillor to state whether he has not received complaints that subordinates in the Health Department are not doing their work properly and that there is a crying demand for supervision on the part of the Health Officer. Under the circumstances I am afraid that both the duties will be ill-performed if the Health Officer becomes also the Census Officer. But there is another and a fatal objection. The efficiency of the Health Department is measured by the rate of mortality. The greater the population of Bombay the lower will be the rate upon the present daily returns of deaths. The Health officer is, therefore, deeply interested in the Census returns. He is, moreover, concerned in maintaining the figures obtained at the Municipal Census of 1906. This Census was taken at great expense upon the repeated representations of the Health Officer. For these reasons it is essential to inspire confidence that the Health Officer should have absolutely no control over the Census operations. I trust I shall not be misunderstood, I am not impeaching the honesty of Dr. Turner. I know he is a man of honour. But returns have a facile knack of suiting the requirement.

The note from the Provincial Superintendent of Census for the Bombay Presidency referred to above, is as under:—"At the last Census certain special statistics were recorded in connection with sect, sub-caste, literacy in more than one vernacular and for Bombay City tenement population and occupation in and out of Bombay. On this occasion it is proposed to simplify as much as possible and with that object sect, sub-caste, literacy in more than one principal vernacular will not be separately enumerated and no special tables for Bombay have so far been proposed. I should be glad to know if in the case of any of the large towns or other special areas within districts any officer considers that further information might with advantage be collected, and I will then address Government on the point. The ordinary statistics are published for districts, but figures can be given for Talukas if that is desired. Special tables for Municipal purposes will entail some extra cost which it may be necessary to charge to the Municipality concerned. I should be obliged for an early expression of opinion on the above points to enable me to frame special schedules where necessary."

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandass Ramji it was resolved that the report be approved and adopted. That the report and the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that an additional budget grant for Rs. 20,000 be made to meet a moiety of the charges in respect of the Census operations on condition that the information under special tables mentioned in the report was collected for the use of the Corporation, the extra cost involved in the collection of such information being met in the manner suggested by the sub-committee. It was also resolved to recommend the Corporation that sanction be given to Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, being placed in charge of the operations in addition to his own duties.

PARSISM AND HELLENISM.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA).

"Where now the haughty Empire, that was spread
"With such fond hope? her very speech is dead."

Had it not been for her strong rule, and her rough and ready public justice, Rome would have been wanting in all the highest characteristics of a nation; her art, her literature, even her religion was conveyed from the peoples whom she trod beneath her feet. Again, what is it we discern through rifts in the wraek of legend which like a mist floats about the craggy corners and blossomy vales of olden Greece as of Etruscan Rome? Dim figures. These are the Pelasgi, Asiatic colonists of the Aryan Stock. Now the one fact conspicuous in the history of Classic Asia is the opposition of Greco-Roman Civilisation to that of Iran. It is the episode of the great struggle constantly waged in these countries between the Occident and the Orient. In the first ardour of their conquests, the Parsis extended their supremacy as far as the towns of the Ionian islands, and on the isles of the Egean sea. But their force of expansion fell shivered at the foot of the Acropolis. Fifty years later Alexander destroyed the empire of the Achimenides and carried Hellenic culture to the banks of the Indus. Two centuries and a half later, the Parthian Arsacides advanced anew up to the frontiers of Syria, while Mithradates Eupator, the pretended descendant of Darius, penetrated to the heart of Greece at the head of the Persian nobles of Pontus.

EBB FOLLOWED FLOOD.

The Roman Empire reconstituted by Augustus, soon subjected Armenia, Cappadocia and the Kingdom of the Parthians itself to a sort of vassalage. But from the middle of the 3rd century A. D. the Sassanides restored to Iran her former mastery and insisted on her past claims. Thence to the triumph of Islam was one long duel between two rival dominions. Each was now the victor and now the vanquished. None was ever prostrate. In the words of the Ambassador of Narsee, the King of Kings to the Emperor Galerius, the two were the two eyes of human-kind. The invincible star of the Parsis turned pale or suffered eclipse but to reappear ever more resplendent. The military and political force which the nation preserved through centuries was the result and manifestation of their high moral and intellectual qualities. Its original culture ever remained rebellious to an assimilation through which the Aryans of Phrygia, the Semites of Syria, and the Hamites of Egypt had passed in diverse degrees. Parsism and Hellenism are two adversaries of just the same nobleness, but of different education, as much separated always by an instinctive hostility of race as by a hereditary opposition of interests. Nevertheless it was inevitable that between

THE TWO CIVILISATIONS

which were in contact more than a thousand years, multiple exchanges should manifest themselves. The influence which Hellenism exercised up to the plateau of Central Asia has often been noted. But it has not as precisely been shown how great the prestige of Iran was athwart the ages, or how far the radiance of her energy extended. For if Mazdeism was the highest expression of her genius, and if her action in consequence specially religious, it was however not exclusively so. The remembrance of the empire of the Achemenides continued long after their fall to haunt the minds of the successors of Alexander. Not only the dynasties—the self-styled descendants of Darics, who reigned over Pontus Cappadocia and Commagene, cultivated the political traditions which drew them near again to their supposed ancestors, but even the Seleucides and the Ptolemies adopted them in part as legitimate hiers of the ancient masters of Asia. They readily recalled to mind an ideal of past grandeur, and sought to realise it in the present. Several institutions were thus transmitted through the medium of Asiatic Monarchies. Thus that of the "Amici Augusti" or accredited friends and intimate counsellors of princes, was a copy of the institution in the courts of the Diadochi, who themselves imitated the antique organisation of the palace of the Great Kings. Similarly the custom of carrying before the Cæsars.

THE SACRED FIRE

goes as far back as Darius, as emblem of the perpetuity of their power, and it passed on with other Iranian traditions to the dynasties who divided the empire of Alexander. But what is striking is not so much the similarity of the observances of the Cæsars with the practice of Oriental monarchs as the beliefs entertained by them. There is an undoubted continuity of political and religious tradition. In proportion as the aulic ceremonial and the internal history of Hellenic Kingdoms is better known, will there be the means to establish with greater precision how the inheritance of the Achemenides, cut up and diminished, ended by being bequeathed across generations of sovereigns to those princes of the West who proclaimed themselves like the Artaxerxes, the sacrosanct masters of the world. Has it yet been known that the custom of giving a kiss of welcome to friends was a ceremony of Oriental protocol before it became familiar in Europe? To follow the hidden ways by which ideas pass from people on to people is anything but easy. Certain it is however that at the beginning of the Christian era certain Mazdean conceptions had

already travelled far and wide outside of Asia. Under the Achemenides Parsism had had on the beliefs of Israel an undeniable action whose extent alone may be questioned. Since

THE CONQUESTS OF CYRUS AND OF DARIUS

the ever sprightly attention of Greece was drawn to the doctrines and the religious practices of the new rulers of the Orient. A shoal of legends which make of Pythagoras of Democritus, and of other philosophers the disciples of the Magians preserve the remembrance of the prestige which the powerful Sacerdotal tribes then enjoyed. The Macedonian conquest which put Greece in direct rapport with numerous votaries of Mazdeism, gave a new impulse to the works of which this religion was the object, and the great scientific movement inaugurated by Aristotle impelled a number of learned men to busy themselves with the doctrines professed by the Iranian subjects of the Seleucides. An account worthy of credence tells us that the works catalogued under the name of Zoroaster in thelibrary of Alexandria comprised two millions of lines. That immense sacred literature ought to have drawn the attention of savants and provoked the reflections of the philosophers. The science known as magic, and considered uncertain and troubled, and popular with the people was as its name indicates in great part of Persian origin. It taught the physicians recipes, and the process of the thaumaturgist no less than it gave hazy notions of theologic doctrines. Long before the Romans got a footing in Asia, certain

INSTITUTIONS OF THE PARSIS

had found adepts and imitators positive in their beliefs. Their action was indirect, stealthy, often indiscernable, but certain. The most active agents of this diffusion, seemed to have been for Mazdeism as for Judaism, colonies of the faithful who had emigrated far from the mother country. Communities of Magians were established not only in the east of Asia Minor, but in Galatia, Phrygia, Lydia, and even in Egypt, and remained everywhere attached with a persistent tenacity to their customs and beliefs. The action of Iran became much more immediate when Rome extended her conquests in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. From the Mithradatic wars passing contacts with the Mazdean populations began, but became frequent and more durable in the 1st Century A.D. only. It is then that the empire gradually extended its annexations to the upper Euphrates. The indigenous dynasties which despite the vassalage to which they were reduced were protecting the time-honoured isolation of these distant countries, disappeared one after another. The Flavians constructed an immense net work of roads across these regions till then almost inaccessible, and thus established ways of penetration as important for Rome as are for Russia to-day the railways of Turkestan or of Siberia. The legions then came to encamp on the banks of the Euphrates and in the mountains of Armenia. Thus the Mazdean districts of Cappadocia and the Pontus were perforce in constant rapport with the Latin world, while the disappearance of the buffer States on the frontier made of the Roman and Parthian empires neighbouring Powers. From these conquests and annexations dates the sudden propagation in the West of

THE PERSIAN MYSTERIES OF MITHRA.

For if a community of their adepts appears to have existed at Rome from the period of Pompey, their real diffusion commences only from the Flavians. Under the Antonines and the Severuses the encroachment grew more and more to remain to the end of the 4th century the most important of Pagan cults. It is through the medium of these mysteries that the original doctrines of Madeism were largely spread in all the Latin provinces. But it may be remarked that the growing influence of Persia did not show itself solely in the religious sphere. With the accession of the Sassanide dynasty 225 A. D. Persia regained consciousness of her originality. She set herself to cultivating her national traditions, and to reorganise the hierarchy of a State clergy. She retreived the political cohesion which was her weakness under the Parthians. Sensible of her superiority, she made it felt on the neighbouring empire torn then by factions, given up to the risk of pronunciamentos, and ruined morally and economically. The studies on the history of this period so ill-known show more and more that Rome weakened was then the imitatress of Persia.

THE COURT OF DIOCLETIAN.

With its prostrations before the master matched with the divinity, its complicated hierarchy of dignitaries, and the host of eunuchs who degraded it was on the testimony of contemporaries a copy of that of the Sassanides. Galerius declared without circumlocution that Persian absolutism ought to be introduced in his empire, and ancient Cæsarism founded on the popular will seemed on the point of being transformed into a sort of Caliphate. Recent discoveries have imperfectly discovered the development, in the Parthian and then in the Sassanide Empire, of an influential artistic school which grew independently of the Greek centres of production. If it borrowed from Hellenic sculpture or architecture certain models, it erected them with oriental designs into a decoration of exuberant richness. Its field of action extended far beyond Mesopotamia to the South of Syria, where it has left us monuments of incomparable splendour and ornamentation, and the radiance of this sparkling centre undoubtedly illumined alike Byzantium, the barbarians of the North and China. Thus

THE IRANIAN ORIENT

acted victoriously on the political institutions and on the artistic tastes as on the ideas and beliefs of the Romans. The propagation of the Mithraic religion, which ever proclaimed itself proudly Persian, was accompanied by a host of parallel actions among the people whose issue it was. Never, not even at the epoch of the Mussulman invasions did Europe seem nearer to becoming Asiatic than at the time when Diocletian officially acknowledged in Mithra the protector of the reconstituted empire. The epoch when this god seemed about to establish his authority on all the civilised people, was one of the critical phases of the moral history of antiquity. An irresistible invasion of Semitic and Mazdean conceptions was near conquering for ever the Occidental Spirit. Even when Mithra had been vanquished and expelled from Rome turned Christian, Persia did not disarm. The work of conversion where it had foundered was taken up again by Manicheism, the inheritor of its cardinal doctrines, and Iranian dualism continued up to the Middle Ages to provoke bloody struggles in the ancient Roman world.

SURAT PAPER CLOSED.

Heavy Security Demanded.

A correspondent writes from Surat:—

On Wednesday last notice was served upon Dr. M. M. Raoji, the proprietor of the Mahesh Mudralaya Press, and the editor, printer, publisher and proprietor of the local Extremist weekly Gujarati organ called the "Shakti" to deposit securities worth Rs. 10,000—Rs. 5,000 for the press and Rs. 5,000 for the paper. The notice was served in connection with two articles, the first entitled the "Birth of Rama," published in its issue of the 16th April, and the second "Nation and National Movement" published in its issue of the 30th April. The Shakti was started after the Congress fracas and had a wide circulation. On Thursday last Dr. Raoji filed an application before the District Magistrate, submitting that he had closed the paper and the press immediately after the notice was served and that he did not wish to run them till the Government would allow him to do so without security. He, however, prayed to be allowed to continue job-work under a new name of the press without giving securities.

Mr. D. K. Desai, High Court, Pleader. who appeared on his behalf, submitted that the applicant will suffer great pecuniary loss by his inability to finish up the printing work on hand, that the rainy season would spoil the materials of the press, that the applicant was a respectable man and that this was the first action ever taken by the Government either against the paper or the press. The case of the "Kal" was relied on as a precedent.

The Magistrate said that the instance of the "Kal" was too recent and he was not bound to follow the precedent.

The required securities were not forthcoming and the "Shakti" did not come out as usual.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

HIGH COURT.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

An Appeal.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandawarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard an appeal from a decision of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, who in May last, convicted Chebata Ibrahim of possessing one automatic pistol and thirteen cartridges without a license and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. P. K. Kotwal, appeared for the accused; and Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were that Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, on receiving certain information, went to a room in Pakmodia Street, which was occupied by the accused, and of which the door was chained inside. He got the door opened and on searching the accused's bedding found one Clement Pattern automatic pistol of six chambers and thirteen cartridges. The accused's defence was that he was a foreigner and newcomer to Bombay, and did not know that the possession of arms required a license. The Magistrate in disposing of the case held that during these times possessing firearms without a license must be put down with a heavy hand, and that the greatest danger resulted from their possession.

Mr. Branson argued that the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment was monstrous.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to one of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, before the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Saher, with Messrs. G. N. Thakore and K. M. Talyarkhan, appeared on behalf of the accused in the case of Imperator vs Asaram Jesaram and eleven others and applied for the admission of their appeal. In this case, the twelve accused were charged with being members of a gang of professional Railway thieves. They were tried by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted them all and sentenced, accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 12 each to transportation for life and to a fine of Rs. 400, and Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 9 each to transportation for ten years and a fine of Rs. 300.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Application for Revision.

Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Heaton heard an application from Sorabji Edalji Gotla for revision of a case tried by Mr. S. Ratanji, First Class Magistrate at Surat, on the ground that under Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the case was prejudiced by the Magistrate not allowing the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution after the charges had been framed.

Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Q. A. Shah, appeared for Dr. S. A. Patrawalla; and Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan, appeared for Mr. Gotla.

The accused Gotla was charged before the Magistrate with defaming Dr. S. A. Patrawalla in his letters to an Anglo-Vernacular paper in connection with the proposed Maternity Hospital at Naosari. In November the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250. The appeal which the accused preferred in the Court of the Sessions Judge, against the Magistrate's decision, was rejected.

Mr. Binning informed their Lordships that the Magistrate had gone and the case would have to be tried again.

Their Lordships thereupon converted the application for reversion into an appeal and heard counsel on the merits of the case.

Counsel then addressed the Court.

Further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED INSULT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ardeshir Kavasji, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with having insulted Sub-Inspector B. R. Apte of the G. I. P. Railway Police on the 18th instant. Mr. F. B. Padsha, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant deposed that on the 16th instant he wrote to the Station Superintendant to send the guard of train No. 22 to his office in connection with a certain inquiry. The accused came to his office on the 18th instant and said: "Why do you call us here? Are we your servants", and acted violently towards him. Complainant reported the matter to his superior, who ordered the prosecution.

The accused stated that he had been serving on the G. I. P. Railway for the last thirty-four years. The charge brought against him was not true. He had complained several times to the Station Master about the conduct of the police and sent in his complaints through the proper channel. He had not acted violently towards the complainant. He only protested against being called several times at the Police Station.

In disposing of the case, his Worship remarked that on the evidence he had no doubt that the accused should be acquitted, and he was of opinion that the case should not have been brought before the Court. Taking into consideration all the circumstances his Worship acquitted the accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Hurgovind Girdharlal, a Munim in the employ of Somabhai Raichand, a Shroff and Commission Agent, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000, with forgery and of falsification of accounts. Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The case for the prosecution was that some days back the complainant who was at Ahmedabad, received information that the accused had absconded. He came down to Bombay and on examining his account books found that defalcations had been committed by the accused to the extent of about Rs. 2,000. He filed an information against the accused who was arrested at Rangoon and brought down to Bombay for trial.

His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

WHEN Mark Twain was on a visit to England some years ago he prophesied: "If Prince Albert Edward comes to the British Throne he will prove the best and most popular King since the time of Alfred the Great." Mr. Robert Barr tells this in the June number of the *Idler*, and he says also that when he asked Mark Twain's permission to publish certain remarks of his about public men the famous humorist wrote about this particular one: "I would leave this out, Robert. I will explain when I see you.—S. L. C."

THE Chinese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco has decided to try to establish a boycott of American goods in China. The immigration authorities in San Francisco are said to burden Chinese travellers with unnecessary and humiliating regulations, Washington has been appealed to in vain. A boycott, therefore, "is the only way in which we can demonstrate that, if we are not treated with equality and justice in this country, the American merchant can expect no better treatment in ours."

A NEW POLICY FOR EGYPT.

An Unofficial View.

(By Professor Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., (the famous Egyptologist).

I set out to state some of the difficulties of Britain's task in Egypt as they appear to me. not from the standpoint of the official or the upper classes, but from that of the peasantry, with whom I have conversed for a quarter of a century without any intervening interpreter. hearing their troubles and trying to find a remedy. I have no interests whatever but that of peace and order, and it is indifferent to me what Power rules the land so long as it be a just Power. Motives are not what appear in formal history or Blue-books. Hudibras lets us see much more of the motives of our own civil war than can be found in any historian of the time. But we must try to grasp the motives if we are to understand the performance. Some motives of the Egyptians are familiar enough in our own land. They have a natural wish to manage their own affairs. They also—like most partly educated people—underrate the difficulties of work which they cannot do, and hence easily suppose that a routine clerk can manage an office as well as anyone else. There is also a natural craving for the higher-paid posts, and—like the great army—the subordinates would gladly dismiss the heads and take up the chief positions. All this the home-bred Briton can easily reckon with; but he is entirely out of his bearings with the other, and greater, forces involved.

HOW TO HANDLE FANATICISM.

The forces which must be painfully experienced in the country in order to estimate them are fanaticism, corruption, and the stern necessity of ruling or else being ruled. Fanaticism is as much bound up in Islam as it was in all political parties of the West two or three centuries ago. We cannot hope to allay it more rapidly than it was allayed by slow political and religious changes in England during several generations. But being there, it must be handled in the manner of William III. rather than that William IV. Innocent folks at home say that surely the peasantry must see how much better off they now are, and love us accordingly, Let such complacent people hear how one of the best and most level-headed peasants that I know gloated over the assassination of Boutros, saying, "Aha! The Nuzrani (Nazreene Christian) is gone at last!" Let them hear how the Moslem schoolboys cheered in school, and how the Christians wept when the news spread. Let them read now how the religious authorities in Cairo plead that no Moslem can be hung for killing a Christians. And the upper classes foster the fanaticism of the peasant by saying that the British are all very good now, because they want to get the power; but let them begin to dominate, and they will deal with Egypt as Germany dealt with Turkey, and be unmercifully exacting. While individually the peasant may be most trustful and attached to the Englishman, yet all his feelings would be swamped in the devotion to the Faith if he dealt in generalities—especially amid excited compatriots.

INFLUENCE OF "BACKSHISH."

Corruption is the most serious impediment to any form of self-government. Ordinary business can hardly be transacted without tips to officials and most extraordinary business can be easily managed in a judicious way. If you want your baggage weighed in time for your train no amount of waiting will do it without a tip. If you want a railway truck you may wait for days, while a couple of shillings will bring it in as many hours. Those who want to send goods cheaply pay the weighing clerk and their bill is light. Those who want to travel cheaply can, on some lines, pay the guard and inspector and go ticketless. What the peasant endures is endless. His railway ticket is overcharged or given for a shorter distance; his telegram is charged triple; he must square the surveyor or his field will be measured short; he must fee the irrigator or he will lack for water; he must bribe the doctor, or post-mortems and false charges will wear him out. I will not touch on the police or the law; that is a quagmire in many lands, and a specially deep one in Egypt. One whole court of a province was wiped out a few years ago because of the notorious corruption of his members. According to native accounts most other courts might well be treated likewise. The cruellest part of all this evil is the overwhelming of the righteous men that may be found. What can an honest man do in such a system? The first feeling of compassion should be for the men who would do better if they might, and no mercy should be wasted on the notoriously corrupt, who destroy the hopes of a better order of things.

RULER OR RULED.

The intolerance of the Egyptian must also be reckoned with. He and you must be the two milstones, one upper, one under. He cannot relish any parity of powers. He must rule or be ruled. He cannot understand give and take; he will screw to the utmost, no matter how rich; for on his wealth depends his power of protecing himself when authorities are against him. Another form of intolerance is his increasing discontent when he is better off; starved, as by his own rulers, he is submissive; well fed, he is insolent. Many races—probably most—are the same. But this must be understood by those who manage the Egyptian. There are, unhappily, some modern movements which have stirred the fanaticism, which might otherwise give way to more practicable emotions. The Senassi Party, rigidly exclusive in their theocracy in the Western desert—and the Pan—Islamic Party, who naturally try to hold races together by their faith—neither of these lead the way to peace. A typical folly of this bitterness is the fate of a costly and beautiful photographic facsimile of the finest manuscript of the Koran, which was selected by the religious authorities themselves for reproduction; a large edition was printed for the Government schools, but no Moslem will use it, because it was printed in a Christian country, and the whole edition is waste.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

This feeling is the background on which we have traced our own embroidery of representative government utterly unsuited to it, and rendered impossible of effective working by the very material itself. It is a fatal mistake to give power before it is wanted nothing but the training of a long struggle for it can enable any people to use it. Not content with this incongruity, the attitude of assuming that the native is right and the European is wrong has upset the mental balance of the people. In a notorious case in Cairo a young British official was discharged though he was entirely in the right; only his own pertinacity gained a hearing for his case, which led to his restitution. Justice—rigid justice—appeals powerfully to the Egyptian—it is so rare. But injustice in his favour is a fatal poison to him. The education of young lawyers far in excess of the needs of the country has stimulated the litigiousness of the people, which is legally and illegally a fearful impoverishment to them; and it also has bred a class who must look to political agitation for their support. Those who have lived in Egypt must thank a great politician for stating to the stay-at-homes what is common knowledge to those on the spot. Mr. Roosevelt has said not a whit too plainly what are the real forces of the subject. Egypt cannot stand by itself; it is too fanatical and too corrupt to do so. Some Power must guarantee its solvency to its European creditors. Whether that Power be France, Germany, Italy, or Turkey, none of those countries are likely to leave as much scope to the Egyptian himself as Britain has done. The only road to self-government is by cleaning up the corruption and by checking the fanaticism. The itch for Eurpeanising must be allayed, and a development on native lines needs to be fostered which should be adapted to the wants of the country and its capacities and nature. So long as we profess to be responsible for the government we need to be rigidly impartial between Copt and Moslem, not favouring the latter because he is in a majority. We need prompt action, for what the nation cannot understand is indecision. We need the boldness to remove such liberties as are abused. We need to replace all grossly corrupt officials by Europeans for a stated term of years, as a proof that such malpractices must be checked. If a corrupt law court were replaced by a resident magistrate of the Indian type for some time, the occasion of the change would be its justification. As a native official said to me, "You English are all very well for irrigation and engineering, but you do not know how to rule." We have to show that we do know how to rule, in the native sense of things, just, prompt, strong, fearless, and far-seeing. There is no more tractable man than the Egyptian when you command his confidence in your ability and there is no more unreasonable man when he sees that you do not know your own mind. Those who hesitate are lost.—"Daily Mail."

A VISIT TO THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

WE had the luck to chance on a very excited meeting of the Chamber of Deputies in Constantinople. I may say, writes Sir Wm. Ramsay from Konia, that the deputies are a handsome, well-bred, gentlemanly looking set of men. The standard of physique and features appeared to me very high, and makes an extremely favourable impression on the chance visiter. When we entered, the orator in the tribune was a rather tall, good-looking man, who (as I was told) used to frequent the Club in Pera under the old "regime," and still does so. The friend who took me to the Chamber had often seen him there; he had formerly no special occupation beyond a sinecure in the "Public Debt." In the most influential Turkish paper in Constantinople at present, the "Tanin," he had just been openly accused by the editor of having sent secret information to the old Sultan, and he was defending himself against this charge. His defence was in the first place denial; in the second place the assertion that if the "Djournals" (spy-documents) were all published it would be found that some members of the Ministry and some who now posed as leaders in the new "regime" had been in the habit of sending in such information.

At the moment we did not know what was the subject under discussion, and were thus quite free to observe the demeanour and gestures of the deputies, as we could not follow the words; and we were excellently placed to see what took place. My friend had got an order for the Ambassadors' seats, of which we were on this occasion the sole occupants. My knowledge of Turkish is confined to the vulgar language spoken by the Anatolian villagers, and was quite inadequate to a debate in the educated high-class Turkish, which uses many Arabic and Persian words. The first sentence I understood was a brief interruption to the second speech. The orator was evidently making an attack on the accused person, and the latter interrupted him with a flat denial, calling out, "A lie you are telling" (Yalan seuylaior sen). This was about the level of my village-Turkish, and I comprehended.

The excitement rose to fever-heat. The Opposition party demanded the production and publication of all the documents. The Government party cheered the proposal defiantly, and confidently predicted the result. Several times three excited orators in different parts of the room, with their backs turned to the speaker in the tribune, were haranguing small groups while the orator in the tribune vainly tried to make himself heard. The President of the Chamber protested frequently against the disorder, and finally adjourned the sitting for an hour to let the excitement calm down. One man in Arab dress, with keen, dark clear-cut features, was a striking figure, rising time after time in his place to protest, interrupt and argue against the orator in the tribune. We learned afterwards that he was one of the members for Beirout. After three days debate it was resolved, to publish all "Djournals." Later, a publisher offered £1,000 for the copyright. Such publication can only do harm and foster ill-feeling.

During the adjournment we had an interview with the Deputy President, a Christian, also one of the members for Beirout, whom I had heard last July replying in English on behalf of the Turkish Parliament at the banquet given to the Young Turks in London. He gave a very optimistic account of the situation in Turkey, and said that there was a steady improvement, which was likely to be maintained and accelerated in the future. As an example of the quieting down religious fanaticism, he told us that a year ago, when it was proposed to use European time in the meetings of Parliament and discard Turkish time (which is counted from sunset, as twelve o'clock), there was vehement opposition from the religous party which, maintained that the system of prayers would be disorganised and Islam endangered by such innovation. This year when proposal was renewed, only one voice was raised against the change. As midday prayer is the most important, being the one which high officials and the Sultan himself attend in state on Fridays. European time is really the most convenient because it marks the proper moment always as twelve o'clock, while in the Turkish system the hour is never the same for two consecutive days, and midday varies from half-past seven o'clock in midwinter to half-past four o'clock in midsummer. If the German Anatolian Railway would follow this example, and run its trains according to European instead of Turkish time it would powerfully influence the usage of the country and would confer a great boon on travellers. One of the quaint, old-fashioned absurdities which are mingled with the devices of advanced European science in the German railway is that the old system of reckoning the hours is maintained. Any one who tries to run his watch on Turkish time must change the hands 365 times in ordinary years and 366 times in leap year.

We also had an interview with one of the Ministers who is considered to be among the ablest and most progressive men in the country. He was sanguine and ardent in the cause of reform. When I suggested that progress in a country had to be slow in order to be sure and quoted the favourite Turkish phrase "Yavash? yavash?" (Slowly? slowly?) he said that he was in faveur of substituting "Vite vite!" The conversation was in French.

From the first day that I spent in Constantinople everyone, and especially those who are most interested in the progress of the country, lamented the delay in granting concessions, and declared that without foreign capital the development of Turkey cannot make way. Concessions which I had read about in the English papers last winter as granted are still hanging undecided. Not one has been finally agreed upon. The telephone business was believed to have been settled long ago; but it still hangs fire. The telephone is more urgently needed in Constantinople than most great cities, on account of the widespread character of the place and the difficulty of getting about, due both to the bad pavement and to the interruption caused by the Golden Horn and Galata Bridge. The Sublime Porte and the other public offices are almost all in Stamboul, while Parliament meets far away across the Horn and up the Bosphorus shore. It is always difficult to lay out one's plans for a day, because at any moment you may find that you have to go from Pera to Stamboul, down through Galata and across the bridge, or vice versa; and alike in official business and private life the use of the telephone would save much time and quadruple the work done.

In the same way many other important and urgent enterprises are stopped. Not all are equally important or useful. Certainly some schemes are valueless. But the keen competition eliminates for the most part the really bad ones. In this matter the dissagreement between Germany and England operates disastrously. It can hardly be expected that, while England delays and impedes the German railway, Germany should facilitate and help English enterprises. The German Ambassador is the outstanding personage in Constantinople, on account of his diplomatic experience, his intimate knowledge of Turkey and all Turkish matters, and his remarkable ability and energy. He stands alone, and others are on a different level. Apart from the fact that the leading military men among the Young Turks have been trained in Germany and are Germanophil, the personal qualities of the Ambassador would give him very great influence. Then the resources of science and knowledge are at the service of the German Embassy to an extent that is unknown elsewhere. The Turkish Government officials are not always able to gauge the character of a proposed great concession, and they know well that under the old system the concessions granted were often far from advantageous to Turkey. They have to ask advice, and whom shall they go to? People say they go to the German Ambassador, and the general impression is that Germany blocks all concessions, especially in Anatolia; and really, considering the circumstances, no one but an angel of disinterested generosity would advise the Turk to help those who are making themselves needlessly and from pure "cussedness" the adversaries of his own national enterprises. So one never gets away from the one cardinal fact. An agreement between England and Germany is the necessary first step in improving the situation in Turkey.—"Manchester Guardian."

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.



KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay
BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

RAFFERTY'S REVENGE.

Police-Officer Keegan—"Mister Rafferty, Oi love your daughter an' would most respectfully ask you for her hand in marriage."

Mr. Rafferty—"Arrah, ye shnake! One year ago to-day ye arrested me for dhrunkenness, an' clubbed me all the way to the station-house. Now Oi hev my opportunity to git aven. Ye can hev her."

HOW PAT'S DOG DIED!

A certain Irishman was proud of a huge Bulldog he possessed, which was his constant companion. One day a friend met him without the dog, and looking very disconsolate.

"Well," he asked, "and how is that dog of yours doing?"

"Oh, be jabers, he's dead! The illigant baste wint and swallowed a tape-measure!"

"Oh, I see. He died by inches, then?"

"No, share, he didn't! He went round to the back of the house an' died by the yard!"

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

A mining expert, one of the witnesses called in an important case, was under cross-examination by a rather young and conceited barrister.

The question related to the form that the ore was found in.

"Now, Mr. B——," said the counsel, "how large are these lumps? You say they are oblong. Are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied Mr. B——, "but not as thick!"

The barrister subsided after that.

HE DID HIS BEST.

A young man was once being tried for murder, when some of his friends bribed one of the jury with a hundred pounds to hang out for a verdict of manslaughter. The jury were out a long time, and finally came in with a verdict of manslaughter.

The friends of the accused thanked the juror, and said, "Did you have a hard time persuading them to bring in manslaughter?"

"Yes," said he "a rotten time—eleven of them were for an acquittal!"

THE USUAL CUSTOM.

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Browne?"

"Oh, n-no; everybody has his little p-peculiarity. S-stammering is m-m-mine; what is y-yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"Do-do you stir y-your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course.

"W-well, that is y-your peculiarity; most people u-use a t-teaspoon."

KEEPING IN TIME.

The colonel, who had an eye for neatness but not much of an ear for music, took occasion one day to compliment his bandmaster on the appearance of his men.

"Their uniforms are neat," said the colonel, "and their instruments are nicely polished and kept in order; but there is one improvement that I must insist upon."

"What is it, colonel.

"You must train your men when they perform to lift their fingers all exactly the same time and at regular intervals on their instruments so—'One, two; one, two?."

HIS TWO HATS.

A genial lawyer is fond of telling the following story of one of his cronies:—

He had been to a dinner one night, where wine flowed rather freely, and reached home early in the morning in a rather wobbly condition. His wife discovered him in the hall making much noise, and, enquiring the reason, was told by her spouse that he had discovered two hatracks on the wall, and didn't know which one to hang his hat on.

"That's all right, my dear," she said. "You have two hats, so bang one on each."

"Never thought of that," said the bibulous one, and in a few minutes he was on his way to bed.

ENCORE WANTED.

Willie, aged 5, had been warned not to eat pastry, for his supper, but insisted on having a piece, nevertheless.

The next morning he related a dream in which bears had chased him, snakes had crawled down his back, and a big elephant rolled on him.

"There!" exclaimed his mother. "I told you if you ate pastry for your supper you would have bad dreams."

"Well, I don't care," said the youngster. "It was better than the circus and I did not have to pay to get in? I should like to go again to-night."

WELCOME VISITS.

Little Bilderson prided himself upon his good appetite and his capacity for amusing. He was dining with a friend a few nights ago, and did his best to keep his host and hostess, with their six-year-old daughter, amused, and at the same time he managed to do ample justice to the good things provided.

"Oh, dear, Mr. Bilderson," remarked the little one, after the guest's wittist sally, "I wish you'd come here to dinner every day."

Bilderson beamed with satisfaction. "Do you, dear?" he smiled. "Why?"

"'Cause," came the reply, as the observant maiden glanced round the table, "'cause there wouldn't be anything cold to eat the next day."

MOVED THE STY.

The sanitary inspector was shocked when he saw O'Patsy's pigsty built within a yard of the back door.

"You must move the sty from there at once," he said firmly.

"As your honor places," said Pat readily.

A few weeks later the inspector returned and saw that pig and sty had both vanished.

"So you've given up keeping a pig?" said the inspector. "I am afraid you misunderstood me, Pat. You could have rebuilt the sty at the far end of the garden."

"Shure, thin, Oi did mistook your honer," said Pat. "Oi thought you objected to the sty, so Oi pulled it down an' somld the stones an' brought the pig insoide the house."

QUITE A MISTAKE.

"Footballing again?" exclaimed Willie's mother, shaking her fist in the face of the young hopeful of the family; "didn't I tell you plainly that I wouldn't have you playing again? Now, off with those boots and to bed this minute! There's no supper for you to-night. I'll teach you to obey me!"

Willie glanced at the table. "Supper's not over, is it?" he asked, apparently surprised.

"Of course it is," said mamma; "do you mean to say you did not see me waving my arms and calling you at the back gate an hour ago? You young rascal. Off up those stairs at once!"

Poor Willie crept up to bed trying to forget that he felt hungry. "Bloomin hard luck," he muttered as he pulled the clothes over him. "Blowed if I didn't think she was applaudin' that beautiful goal I scored?"

THE LOST CHORDS.

The village concert was to be a great affair. They had the singers, they had the programme-sellers, they had the door-keepers, and they would, doubtless, have the audience. All they needed was the piano but that they lacked. Nor could they procure one anywhere.

At last the village organiser learned that one was possessed by Farmer Hayseed, who lived "at the top o' the 'ill." Forthwith, he set out with two men and a van.

"Take it, an' welcome," said Hayseed cordially. "I've no objection s'long as ye put 'Pyenner by 'Ayseed' on the programme." And they carted it away.

"An' I wish 'em joy of it," murmured Mrs. Hayseed, as the van disappeared from sight.

"Wish 'em joy with it," repeated Hayseed. "What d'ye mean?"

"Well, I mean I only 'ope they'll find all the notes they want," replied the good woman. "Cos, ye see, when I wanted a bit o' wire I allus went to the old pianner for it."

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LIMITED SCOPE OF BLACK.

Although the wearing of black gives less scope for originality than when there is a free choice of colour, it is by no means impossible for the individual woman to look exceedingly well in the deepest black, despite the fact that the sky is blue and the sun brilliant. Mourning to look well should not be subjected to economical considerations—that is to say, beautiful fabrics of crepey texture must be employed, while silks and soft flouncing draperies of black chiffon are almost essential, and lend dignity to the general aspect of mourning dress. It is, however, an entirely different matter to look well in black serge and alpaca. The frock of "utility" in mourning cottons and linens is seldom becoming, although of course if perfectly cut and expensively supported by the proper hat, it can be irreproachable in style.

THE SHORT NARROW SKIRT.

One can hardly describe the short, narrow skirt of the moment, or one's hastily-dyed stuff garments, by the epithet of dignified. Still, the accessories of dress at the moment, and the large hats, all should help us in the successful wearing of black for day wear. For evening, in the case of a large proportion of women nothing looks better. The big, wide velvet stoles, worn loosely over the very transparent collar-band, or no collar at all, are a becoming adjunct, as, indeed are the many varieties of net scarved, weighted with heavy fringes. Narrow stands of velvet, held together by jet or paste slides, form a novel collar-band, as well as the plisse lisse frill. Dainty little white embroidered collars of the Peter Pan pattern, are always charming for girls and morning toilettes, and a pretty vogue for afternoon gowns, is an inner vest of double white lisse, edged with black jet beads, or seed pearls to the neck-line.

NO FRILLS FOR GIRL STUDENTS.

Frills, lace, ruffles, and fancy dresses of all kinds are henceforth forbidden to the girl students at Radcliffe College, Boston (Mass.). The following rules, the "New York Herald" says, have been laid down by the authorities and will be rigidly enforced:—

Long-sleeved white shirt waists, as plain as possible.

Linen collar, plain or embroidered.

Ties will be provided.

Plain white skirt, preferably linen; must be fairly heavy and not ruffled. There should be neither embroidery nor a row of buttons on the front of the skirt.

Skirt three inches from the ground.

Gown two inches above the skirt.

Black hatpins; absolutely no jewellery; no bows in the hair. Please be careful of the hang of the skirt and gown.

Black shoes and stockings (Oxford ties and plain black stockings). The feet must look dainty and trim.

No fancy combs or barrettes.

Open-work hose or blouses are specially condemned, and will not be permitted.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

ROVERS vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHISTS.

Very few spectators were present on the Cooperage last evening to watch the meeting between these teams, and the absent ones did not miss much for the display of football was of the very poorest description. Barwick kicked off for the Rovers, who immediately pressed and forced a corner, from which nothing resulted. The Telegraphists then got down, and Tipper tested Walker with a shot, which the latter easily repelled. McLoughlin at this period left the field, the Rovers being left with ten men. The Telegraphists kept the ball pretty well in the Rovers' territory, and had several very easy chances of scoring, but made rediculously poor attempts at finding the net. Laythorpe at his stage left the field with an injured foot, the Rovers being left with only nine men. However, they managed to hold their own and half-time arrived with no score.

The Rovers restarted with only nine men, and for a time kept the ball hovering near their opponents' goal. Eventually the Telegraphists got down, and Tipper, who had been the most conspicuous forward on the field, gave Walker no chance with a shot from close range. Immediately after, Lawrence nearly added another, the ball just going the wrong side of the post. After this the Rovers again pressed and gained three corners in quick succession, which, however, were fruitless. Nothing further was scored.

Result:—

Govt. Telegraphists	1
Rovers	0

TEAMS:—

GOVT. TELEGRAPHISTS:—Goal: Mercer; backs: Warwick and Ible; half-backs: Westwood, Birch, and Dyce; forwards: Green, Tipper, Burke, Lawrence and Aymer.

ROVERS:—Goal: Walker; backs: Laythorpe and Edwards; half-backs: Loveridge, Wesley and McLaughlin, forwards: Lipscombe, Robertson, Barwick, Edwards and Phelps.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

I. S. Lancers vs. 2nd Q. O. Sappers and Miners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The first game of the Mysore Tournament was played yesterday morning on the Maharajah's ground before a fair gathering of spectators, between the Imperial Service Lancers and the 2nd Q. O. Sappers and Miners. The game opened with ground and weather conditions all that could be desired. The Lancers won the toss and elected to defend the west goal having the advantage of a moderate wind. From the throw in the Sappers assumed the aggressive, play being confined to the Lancers' territory. The early exchanges were very indifferent. After several scrimmages in the Lancers' goal mouth, Agnew produced the first point for the Sappers, but a few seconds after the restart, the Lancers equalized. A up and down play followed, when just before time Agnew secured the Sappers' second point. The game continued to be very even, but the Sappers, although handicapped in meeting a much better mounted side, just managed to win by five goals to four.

Teams:—

Imperial Service Lancers:—Lance Duffadar Abdul Guffur, Resaldar Murad Beg, Jemadar Mahomed Hassain Khan, and Jemadar Syed Abdul Rahman.

Sappers and Miners:—Mr. Agnew, Lieut.-Col. Johnston, Mr. Pringle, and Major Marshall.

Umpires: Captain A. G. L. Astley and Mr. P. F. Bowring.

33RD LIGHT CAVALRY AND GOLCONDA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The second game of the tournament was played upon the same ground immediately after the close of the former match, between the 33rd Light Cavalry and the Golconda Gymkhana. The Gymkhana proved much too good for their opponents, beating them by 11 goals to nil.

Teams:—33rd Cavalry: Mr. Collins, Duffadar Alyar Khan, Major Browne, and Mr. Wise.

Golconda Gymkhana:—Mr. Green, Captain Shah, Mirza Beg Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur, Captain Khader Beg.

Umpires:—General Crookson and Major Richardson.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow morning, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Coles, Mr T C	Sarge, Mr B A
Dawson, Mr L A F	Seddon, Mr H
Grose, Mr A J	Tallman, Mr J H
Lloyd, Mr E E	Tate, Capt J H
Rogers, Mrs M H	Webb, Mr P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bose, Mr N N	Biggins, Mr H
Burroughs, Mr G H G	Hurst, Mr C B
Cule, Mr T G	Jones, Capt S W
Cicecon, Mr J O	Morris, Mr W S
Chambers, Mrs W A	Milburn, Mr R G
Fraser, Capt	Maxwell, Major H M
Ferguson, Miss K	Mosley, Capt H S
Graham, Mr R J D	Ram, Mr S
Hiley, Mr and Mrs R F	Smith, Mr J
Hill, Mr J L	Stewart, Mr and Mrs T P
Hill, Mr J B S	Whitechurch, Capt R S H

FOR KARACHI—Howard, Lt W B

SKIN DISEASE PUZZLED DOCTORS

They Could Not Relieve Weeping, Itching Eczema that Spread Over Face and Chest—Suffering Lasted a Year and a Half—Economically

CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"A rash broke out on my face and chest, which was caused by scratching a pimple on my neck. It spread across my face and had the appearance of a red line, and at night it showed up very red. The disease gradually developed into eczema, affecting my face and chest. I continued to suffer with the ailment for about one and one half years. During the earliest stages of this trouble I had tried ——— but it did me no good. I also had the services of two doctors but they could not help me. They gave me several kinds of ointments but again I found no relief.

"A friend told me to send for some Cuticura. When I received the Cuticura I applied it to my face and this soon stopped the weeping and itching. I used two more boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, bathing the affected parts first with Cuticura Soap. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and not quite three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, and there has been not the slightest return of the eczema. C. Jones, 9, Deacon St., Dean Lane, St. George, Bristol, England, Nov. 17, 1909."

FOR SKIN HUMOURS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humour on the skin, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a Guide to the Care and Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE | WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE, PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

The whole family appreciates fresh baked home-made Tea Bread, Scones and Cakes that are made with "PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark) —the *sure* raising powder. The mixing is simple, the raising even, and the result delightful to all. Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins containing many interesting recipes.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.



We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make. LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9. Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery. ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

Make your own Cigarette. It is twice as good. BAG CIGARETTE PAPER. BEST and PUREST. LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

BY THE WAY.

THE FIRST DERBY.

One hundred and thirty years ago, on May 4, 1780, the first Derby was won by Sir Charles Banbury's Diomed, beating Major O'Kelly's Eclipse and seven others. The stakes were 1,025 guineas. It was only a one-mile race, and was so insignificant an attraction to the sporting fraternity that it was found necessary to fortify the Epsom programme with a cock-fight. So slight was the public interest in the whole matter that the "Public Advertiser," although it found room to record the breakdown of a one-horse shay on the way home from Epsom, had not even a corner to spare for an account of the race itself.

EPSOM AND THE DERBY.

Although the Derby was not instituted until the close of the eighteenth century the downs of Epsom, formerly called Banstead Downs, have been associated with horse-racing for three centuries. It was King "Jamie,' whilst residing at Nonsuch, who held the first horse-race. The meetings of those early days combined horse-races with other sports, notably pedestrianism. The running footmen were kept in active training by their employers, and used as instruments of gaming. So recently as the reign of George IV. prize-fights took place on the course, and the "first gentleman in Europe" collected in his hat coins for the combatants.

THE PHILOSOPHER AT EPSOM.

Every year, doubtless, the downs at Epsom attract a certain number of visitors to whom the world of horse-racing is entirely alien. Of this type, certainly, was Herbert Spencer, who was once taken to the Derby by his friend, Francis Galton. "All went off well," Mr. Galton reports in his recent volume of memoirs, "except that Spencer would not be roused to enthusiasm by the races. He said that the crowd of men on the grass looked disagreeable, like flies on a plate; also that the whole event was just like what he had imagined the Derby to be." What the habitues of the course thought of Spencer has not been recorded.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The June "Century Magazine" calls attention to what it calls "the most significant religious movement of recent times"—the uprising of laymen in the United States in the interest of foreign missions. In a large number of the principal cities of the land, we are told, great assemblies of business men and professional men have been gathered for the consideration of the work of the Churches in foreign lands and the enthusiasm of these meetings has been phenomenal. In New York and Boston and Buffalo, in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in Chicago and St. Louis, in Minneapolis and Kansas City, in San Francisco and Seattle, and in many other inland cities, conventions lasting two or three days have been crowded by "the strong men of the nation."

RELIGION NOT A "SPENT FORCE."

The spectacle of busy men of affairs turning out in such throngs to listen to reports from the foreign mission-fields and to lend their energies to the prosecution of this enterprise is, the "Century" goes on to say, "one that may well arrest the attention of our social philosophers. It would indicate that religion is not yet ready to be put into the category of spent forces. The interest here appealed to is purely religious; political and economic considerations are quite in the background. Of all the appeals which the Church makes to men for their support in her undertakings, this is the most other-wordly." It is believed that the contributions of the American Churches to foreign missions will be doubled within the present year.

LIFE AT NAIROBI.

The "Empire Review" quotes the correspondent of a Transvaal paper to the effect that Nairobi has now a white population of about 1,500 officials and settlers. "To go to Nairobi and expect it to be the least like an Indian station is to be grievously disappointed. The country itself is delightful, and the climate simply splendid. Children fatten and thrive as they do in any country town in England. But for the lonely woman coming to the country it is a truly doleful place. There is not a single boarding-house, and rooms in private houses are not to be had at all.

THE "BOYS."

The "boy" servants at Nairobi seem to have reached the limit of incompetence. "I used to impress thoroughly on my own personal servant," adds the correspondent already quoted, "that he must never hand me anything except on a tray. I hardly expected him, however, to bring my boots in on one, and carefully covered with an afternoon tea-cloth! But, after all, these boys were raw natives, perhaps a year before running about with a spear attending to their cattle." A good many of them had not the faintest notion of what soap was, or how to use it. One very busy European mother told a boy to wash the child's face. He simply covered the child's face with soap and left it!

THE BIGGEST RAILWAY IN THE WORLD.

It is generally claimed, according to the "Railway Magazine," that the Pennsylvania system of railroads constitutes the largest railway in the world, and for that reason the following statistics, issued under date December 31 1909, will be of interest. The records show that the railway possesses 24,097, miles of track. The length of railway is 11,234 miles. The lines run through fourteen States, in which live more than one-half of the 90,000,000 people in the United States. The Pennsylvania Railroad is essentially an institution of the State of Pennsylvania, for in it are located 4,101 of the 11,234 miles of line.

PICTURES IN THE CHANTREY COLLECTION

With the exhibition and purchase of certain pictures each year by the Trustees under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest from the works of the year's Royal Academy, interest in the collection which has found its home at Millbank annually takes new life. A selection of Chantrey pictures are reproduced in the June "Windsor Magazine," from the works of Briton Riviere, R.A., David Murray, R.A., Herbert Draper, Hubert Von Herkomer, R.A., George Clausen, R.A., Frank Dicksee, R.A., W. L. Wyllie, R.A., and other famous artists—the special coloured plate being from Vicar Coles fine painting, "The Pool of London. It was in 1877 that the method of the expenditure of Sir Francis Chantrey's Bequest was first decided upon.

EARLY PURCHASES.

The earliest pictures to be bought from the Bequest were Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Harmony"; Mr. William Frederick Yeames's dramatic "Amy Robsart"; Mr. William Hilton's "Christ Crowned with Thorns," one of the few non-contemporaneous pictures on which the Chantrey money has ever been expended, for it was originally exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1825; Mr. Charles William Wyllie's "Digging for Bait"; Mr. Joseph Knight's "A Tidal River"; and Mr. Thomas Matthews Rooke's "The Story of Ruth." That same year Lord Leighton's fine piece of sculpture, "An Athlete Struggling with a Python," was bought.

OTHER PICTURES.

The work of the late Mr. J. M. Swan, "The Prodigal Son," for instance, is one, the writer of the article says, which will stand the market's test of the purchasers' efficiency, for Bond-street would gladly restore to the Chantrey Fund the £706 which was paid for the picture in 1889; and of how many modern pictures could the same be said? But it is a worthy example of a great artist whom the hierarchy of paint can ill afford to spare. One picture, a quite recent purchase, is "Old December's Baroness Everywhere," by Mr. John William Buxton Knight, a painter whose powers in his lifetime—he died the year of the Chantrey's purchase of his work—received no recognition, in this country, at least. The catalogue, lifting him from an unmerited oblivion, accords to this painter "an honourable place in the succession to Constable."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 68, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Contrary to what has been generally assumed, there will be no vacancy in the active list of admirals consequent upon the succession of King George to the Throne. The anticipated changes in the higher ranks of the service failed to take account of the fact that His Majesty was borne on the Admirals' list as additional. This brought the number to thirteen whereas the establishment is fixed at twelve, to which strength it now reverts. As far as can be foreseen there will be no promotions affecting senior flag officers until next February, when the inexorable age retirement regulations will operate in the case of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

A COSTLY ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

The visit of the Nore Destroyer Flotilla to Falmouth had a most regrettable termination by the "Quail" sinking a fishing boat whereby four lives were lost. A coroner's jury has attributed the accident to an error of judgment on the part of the commanding officer of the destroyer "Patrol," in making a signal to the "Quail" to attack her when the fishing boat was not a sufficient distance to insure her safety. In view of the naval proceedings which will ensue the jury took a considerate course in adding that they attached no blame to the commanding officer of the "Quail," who was only complying with orders. This, of course, throws the onus on the senior officer of the "Patrol," but the consciousness of his having admittedly been responsible for a terrible blunder is such severe punishment in itself that one feels reluctant to criticise adversely his mistaken judgment. It is, however, germane to this deplorable accident as also to that which befell the French submersible last week emphasize the danger of areas frequented by fishing craft or maritime highways like the Dover-Calais, being used for naval exercises, and more particularly by abovewater or submerged torpedo craft. In any case it ought not to be impossible for the authorities to arrange for night operations to be conducted in waters other than those which are regularly visited by fishing fleets, and the disaster off the Cornish coast should have the effect of expediting this.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Naval chaplains have at last summed up sufficient courage to make it known that, although their duties are of a spiritual character, they are nevertheless compelled to have earthly considerations in the shape of £ s. d. It will come as a surprise to no inconsiderable portion of naval officers and men to learn that there has been no improvement in the pay of the chaplains' branch for forty years, whereas during this period every other rank and rating has received pecuniary and other benefits. The scale of pay is altogether inadequate to the position which chaplains are expected to maintain, and to speak of it as progressive would be a misnomer. The 12s. a day on entry is not complained of—although it is small enough for University men at the age of 25, the earliest at which a chaplain is entered—but the subsequent rates are held to constitute a legitimate grievance. After five years' service there is an increase of 1s. a day, a similar advance is made at the end of the next three years, and a further increase of 1s. a day at intervals of three years until the completion of 30 years' service. After that a chaplain has to put in four years' service to become entitled to another 1s. a day. The result is that when the full period of 24 years is completed the maximum pay is 22s. a day. In no other commissioned branch of the Navy is the rate of increase so slow or so small.

A REMEDY.

Of course, it stands to reason that where "a parish is a battleship" the duties are, of course, not onerous; at the same time, if chaplains are necessary, their services should be adequately recognised. It is suggested that the revised pay should be 12s. a day on entry, an increase of 2s. a day at the end of every third year up to the twenty-first year, and then 1s. per day for the next four years, thus bringing the maximum to 30s. It is also proposed that the gratuity system should be cancelled, and that the minimum service for pension should be extended from ten to fifteen years. Prima facie, the naval chaplains have what is legally termed "a good case."

THE 1ST DIVISION.

Lieut-General Grierson's promotion draws attention to the extraordinary changes there will be in the 1st Division this year. When General Lomax takes over the command next August he will find four new brigadiers and a new General Staff officer. General Davies, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, will alone, as the late Colonel on the General Staff, represent the 1st Division of 1909. General Macready leaves in a few days to return to the War Office as Director of Personal Services, General Hammersley will relinquish command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade in August, General Burton completes his term in command of the Divisional Artillery in a few weeks, while Colonel Montgomery has been made Chief Staff Officer during the winter in the place of General Davies. Finally about half of the Division will more in relief in the autumn. All these changes may reconcile General Grierson to giving up the command of a force which has attained the highest degree of efficiency under his direction, but they are sad nevertheless. No doubt the new 1st Division will soon acquire as excellent a reputation as the one passing away.

GERMAN VIEWS ON OUR ARTILLERY.

The "Neue Militarische Blatter," No. 14 of 1910, contains a long article on the British field artillery. The author considers that our tactical methods based upon South African experiences, are unsuitable for war on a large scale. We attach too much importance to avoiding casualties and we habitually sacrifice fire power by working in thin lines on too wide a front. Our method of bringing batteries and brigades into action at wide intervals, and concealing them by an excellent but elaborate flag and telephone system is pretty in peace but would break down in war. We are too fond of the concealed position, which has its proper uses, but is not suitable for universal employment. Our men and horses are however, pronounced to be excellent, and the "personnel" thoroughly well trained. Our material is described as being on the whole good. The 18pr. is too heavy and its excessive weight makes itself felt when it has to be run up to the crest from the concealed position which is almost impossible in heavy ground. It is, moreover, much heavier in proportion to its power than German field guns. The position of the recoil gear on top of the gun is bad, since it is liable to be jammed if struck by a bullet. The 13pr. is satisfactory as regards mobility, but the shell is too light. No high-explosive shell are carried; these are necessary for attacking shielded artillery. The supply of ammunition is liberal, but this is attained by keeping two wagons with each gun on the march; this would be impossible on service, since when a large force of artillery is employed this would render the length of the column excessive.

A REPLY.

In reply to this criticism, it may be pointed out that when the available force of artillery is small it is important to employ it to the best advantage. By dispersing the batteries and connecting them by telephone and flag one obtains an enveloping fire which is more effective than the frontal fire of batteries placed side by side. But by training a large number of men who are efficient signallers with flag, helio, or lamp one discounts the chances of communication breaking down. The criticism regarding the abuse of the concealed position may have been true some three years ago, but is so no longer. And now realises that when applying troops some into contact the guns which intervene must be layed by direct vision.

DR. LANGE, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has discovered a very remunerative method of making pure silver out of seven base metals, but he refuses to explain the process until he has patented it. He says that this transmutation is not the result of alchemy, but pure science. The reputed discovery is occupying much newspaper space in New York, the "Telegraph" says, because of Dr. Lange's high position in the scientific world; but Americans generally will not accept the discovery as true until they are "shown why."—Almost simultaneously it is announced that Mr. T. A. Edison has succeeded in making a machine to photograph and reproduce moving pictures in their natural colours; but the great inventor, while admitting that he is experimenting in that line, and is hopeful of success, says that he is still battling with great difficulties, more especially the seeming impossibility of reproducing reds. With other colours he is tolerably successful. Mr. Edison spoke with much enthusiasm of the talking and moving-picture machine he has just completed.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON (ENG.)

XX 85

COLD without ICE



HOT without FIRE

THERMOS keeps cold liquids cold for hours without ice, and keeps hot liquids hot for hours without heating.
THERMOS is simple and can never get out of order. All you do is to pour in the liquids required.
THERMOS is thus indispensable to Travellers, Nurses, Sportsmen, everywhere and at all times.
THERMOS has proved its value in all parts of the world from the Equator to the Antarctic.

COLD, REFRESHING DRINKS AT ANY MOMENT, DAY OR NIGHT.
No matter how hot the sun, by means of a vacuum, THERMOS keeps its contents ice cold.
To be obtained of all Jewellers, Chemists, Ironmongers and Stores.
Wholesale only: A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Infringers of Thermos Patents are being prosecuted.

THERMOS

B.A. & Co.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichery.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the middle-aged and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of wasting and prostratory agony. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letter on red ground, and that no worthless preparations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervousness, debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from MR. LAYER, Medical Publisher, 4 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
C & B
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.
TABLE DELICACIES.



In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, . . . SALAD OIL. . . . .
Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ZONOPHONE RECORDS.
The Record of Incomparable Value.
10-inch Records, Price Rs. 1-14.
The following titles were recorded and issued during the months of January to March. Their reception by the public was unprecedented, and our stocks were completely exhausted soon after issue. New shipments of these numbers have just been received, and we have pleasure in calling your attention to their excellent qualities.

BANDS.
X 40682 Hunting Scene ... ... London Regimental Band
X 40115 Reminiscences of Verdi ... ... Zono Military Band
X 40167 Christmas Waltz ... ... Zono Concert Band
X 40236 Weymouth Chimes ... ...Black Diamonds Band
X 40237 Jesu, Lover of my Soul ... ... " " "
X 40210 Raymond Overture ... ... " " "
X 40226 March of the Giants ... ... " " "
X 40227 Amina ... ... " " "
X 40228 Selection from "Faust" ... " " "
X 40229 Torchlight March ... ... " " "
X 40231 Selection from "Aida" ... " " "
X 40232 Selection from "Martha" ... " " "
X 40233 The Compton March ... " " "
X 40243 Bill Simmons Two-Step ... " " "
X 40244 Convent Girls Waltz ... " " "
X 40245 Wemba Two-Step ... " " "
X 40537 Fluffy Ruffles Two-Step ... " " "
X 40595 Redhead March Two-Step ... Bohemian Orchestra

CONCERT MUSIC.
X 42069 The Volunteer Organist ... Mr. Herbert Payne
X 42709 Molly Mollyneau ... ... " " "
X 41025 Christmas Eve in an Australian Mine ... ... Mr. J. Wakefield
X 42284 Good Company ... ... Mr. Peter Dawson
X 42297 The Gipsy's Warning ... Mr. Ernest Pike
X 43617 The Star of Bethlehem ... " " "
X 43191 Robin, Pretty Robin ... Miss May Loveday
X 43198 Lo! Here the gentle lark ... Miss Hudson

HUMOROUS.
X 42868 Bravo! Territorials ... Mr. Stanley Kirby
X 42899 Come Down, Miranda ... " " "
X 42885 Anywhere will do ... Mr. Walter Miller
X 43125 Do drop in ... ... Miss Florie Forde
X 43185 Mandy Lane ... Miss Ada Jones
X 43190 I'm in love with the slide trombone ... ... " " "

DUETTS.
X 44129 Way down in Alabam ... Messrs. Collins and Harlan
X 44131 Watchman, what of the night? ... ... Messrs. Pike and Dawson

QUARTETTES.
X 44116 Memories of Galilee ... Zono Quartette
X 44139 Little Empty Stockings. " "
X 44140 A Merry Christmastide. " "
X 44142 The Dear Home Land ... " "

QUINTETTES.
X 44132 Beautiful Isle of the Sea. Zono Quintette
X 44133 Banks of Allan Water. " "
X 44135 Sweet Aileen ... " "
X 44142 Silver Chimes at Twilight " "

SACRED SELECTIONS.
X 44501 Onward, Christian Soldiers ... Choir and Band
X 44786 Safe in the arms of Jesus, and other hymns ... " "
X 44787 Eternal Father, and other hymns ... " "
X 44785 Hold the Fort, and other hymns ... " "

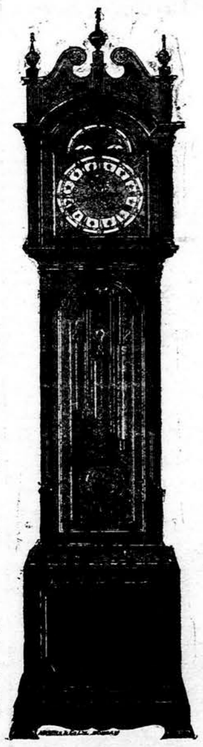
INSTRUMENTAL.
X 45013 Sleep and Forget (Cornet Solo) ... ... M. C. White
X 48018 Max and Moritz (Piccolo Duet) ... ... Messrs. Eli and Olga Hudson
X 49009 Old Nick (Piccolo Solo) ... Mr. Eli Hudson
X 49140 The Follies (Concertina Solo) ... ... Mr. Alexandra Prince
X 49289 The Czarina (Tubaphone Solo) ... Mr. A. Muller
X 49290 High Life in Vienna (Whistling) ... Mons. Alexander
X 49319 Honeymoon Polka (Ocarina Solo) ... Mons. Tapiero

DESCRIPTIVE.
X 49280 Christmas Eve in the Old Homestead ... Minster Singers
X 44136 Sunrise at the Zoo ... Mr. G. Girard

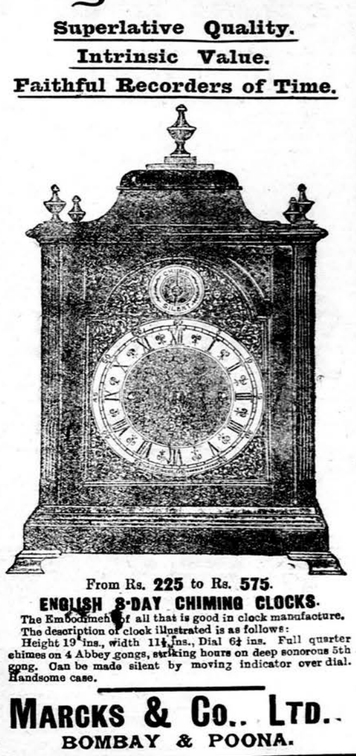
GRAND OPERA RECORDS. Rs. 2-4 each.
X 44130 Give me thy hand, oh fairest (Don Giovani) ... Miss Alvena Yarrow and Mr. P. Dawson
X 44502 Chorale from "Faust" ... Messrs. Peter Dawson, H. Thornton, Etc.

Over two hundred Agents represent us in India, and the above records are now obtainable from any accredited dealer at Rs. 1-14 each; but should customers find any difficulty in getting their requirements satisfied, they are requested to communicate with
THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Post Box No. 118, BOMBAY.

English-Chiming-Clocks
Monuments to the Excellence of British Clock Manufacture
Superlative Quality.
Intrinsic Value.
Faithful Recorders of Time.



8-DAY
Grandfather
¼ Chiming Pendulum
Weight Clock.
[Height 7 feet 6 inches.
THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.
The Movement
is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ¾ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.
By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.
The Case
is mahogany well seasoned and polished Artistically relieved with gilt ormolu ornamentations.
Regarding Durability
is of sufficient durability to carry great value as an hereditary heirloom for 3 or 4 generations.
Rs. 1,275
PRESENTATION CLOCKS
Our experience in this direction is very extensive having executed many important presentation orders to the satisfaction of purchasers.
Our prices for the same quality of work will more than compare favourably with those of any house in the trade, and there is always an advantage in buying from quite the largest, newest and most varied stock there is.



From Rs. 225 to Rs. 575.
ENGLISH 8-DAY CHIMING CLOCKS.
The Embodiment of all that is good in clock manufacture. The description of clock illustrated is as follows:
Height 19 ins., width 11½ ins., Dial 6½ ins. Full quarter chimes on 4 Abbey gongs, striking hours on deep sonorous 5th gong. Can be made silent by moving indicator over dial. Handsome case.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.



326
333
306
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

THE - - RELIANCE WATCH - - COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER



THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME

SPECIAL REDUCTION IN

THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.

Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever. Rs.

In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof 15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever. Rs.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 9
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ... 10
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter 18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter 20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ... 11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting 18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting 20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ... 12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ... 19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting... 20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD. BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

J. C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY. — EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.



VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17 12 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.



VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.



Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

ASK FOR

Shem-el-Nessim.

An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

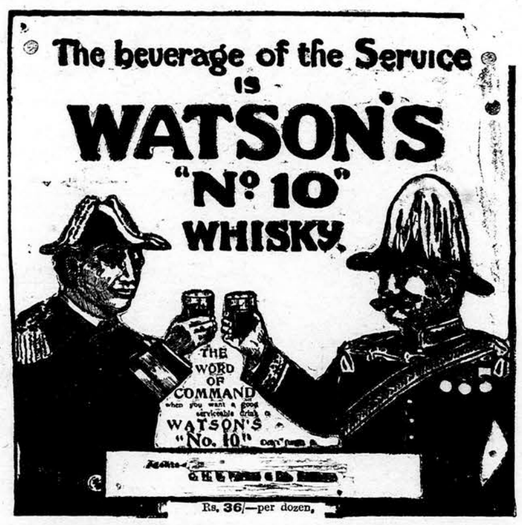
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

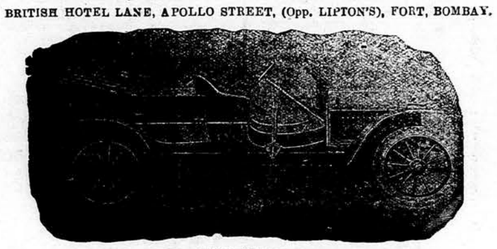
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 183, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.



Rs. 36/—per dozen.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET, (Opp. LIPTON'S), FORT, BOMBAY.



1910 MODEL.

Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability trials.
Motor Accessories at moderate prices.
Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.
Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.
TRAINING OF CHAUFFEURS A SPECIALITY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Reg'd Larola

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD

is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers*. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has, *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B23

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.



The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

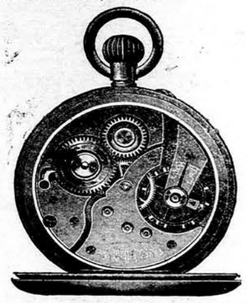
Only Manufactured and Sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

Watch and Clock Specialists.

31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.





This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Sogginess, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS

CLAYTON SYSTEM

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.



MAGNESIA

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

So the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It temporarily removes pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION



CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.



Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION

Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.

MORRHUOL CREOSOTE

(Chapoteaut)

RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.